HISTORY

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

1933-1968

A PROGRESS REPORT

Ву

Helen Farlow

Editor, Information Services

Division of University Extension

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Acknowledgements

Much of the first part of this history of the University of Illinois Division of University Extension--i.e., that covering the first 25 years--was compiled shortly after I joined the Division staff, as a part of its Silver Anniversary observance.

At that time, Dr. Robert B. Browne, who had headed the Division since its beginnings, was still its Dean. He searched his recollection and his personal records to furnish facts and figures for the history.

Also on hand were several of the old-timers in the Division--notably Dr. Neil F. Garvey and Professor Robert K. Newton, who assisted in checking upon the accuracy of the short historical sketch. Professor Garvey is also responsible for having collected and preserved almost all of the background material included in the Appendixes.

A. J. Janata, since retired but then Secretary of the Board of Trustees, aided in this early effort by making official Board and other University records available for reference.

Another decade has passed, and the University's Centennial Committee has requested that histories of the University's components be written and/or brought up to date.

Since the assignment implied a directive to fill out the stark outline of the early years, and since these past 10 years have been the period of the Division's greatest growth and progress, a great deal of help has been needed in writing its record.

This help has come--not only from Dean Stanley C. Robinson but also, almost without exception, from the individual Section and/or Program heads. Many of the accounts appear here essentially as the faculty wrote them.

Special thanks are due to Professor Scott B. York, who spent both extra time and trouble in ferreting out and assuring the accuracy of numerous small but important details, and who made suggestions as to the content of the entire record, and to Mrs. Marjorie Mosbarger, Secretary to Dean Robinson, who demonstrated infinite patience and efficiency in checking her files for needed information.

Helen Farlow, Editor Information Services Division of University Extension



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THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

1933 - 1968

The University of Illinois Division of University Extension this year (1968) is celebrating its thirty-fifth anniversary.

The Division is that agency which extends the University's resources of teaching and service--other than those that are provided for in the cooperative services in agriculture--beyond the boundaries of its campuses and into every corner of the State of Illinois.

It performs its functions in a number of ways and through varied channels. It has credit and noncredit Extramural Courses, principally on advanced and graduate levels, in many communities; it has an important and imposing program of Correspondence Studies; it offers Short Courses, Conferences, and Institutes both on the campus and in other localities; in it are centered the vital Illinois Police Training Institute, Firemanship Training Program, and Civil Defense Instructors' Training; its Extension in Music and Extension in Visual Arts activities benefit all the schools of Illinois; its Extension in International Affairs and Special Programs and Research Sections bring new dimensions to higher adult education in the State; it operates the world's largest educational film lending library in its Audio-Visual Aids Service; its Extension in Engineering Program and Extension in Veterinary Medicine are pioneering in new methods of assisting Illinois industry by providing professional post-graduate education; and it administers the University conference centers, Allerton House and the Hott Memorial Center, in their beautiful settings. In addition, it has a six-man staff of extension field representatives, and a small editorial and information service.

The Division of University Extension operates in a manner similar to the Graduate College, in that it has little faculty of its own, but principally a full-time administrative staff, and that it draws its teaching faculty from all of the departmental teaching staffs of the University.

Throughout its many activities, the Division of University Extension maintains a uniformly high quality of service, program planning, and instruction. In general, faculty members who teach the extramural classes and correspondence courses are the same faculty members who teach the regular courses for resident students on the University' campuses at Urbana-Champaign and Chicago. The credit courses are those offered to the students in residence, and are the same both as to content and to degree of difficulty. Methods of procedure and areas of emphasis frequently are adapted to mature, experienced students. The noncredit courses and conferences may be tailored to meet the special needs of the participants, but still retain the university content level. Those programs offered in some areas (particularly during the summer) for high school pupils are of a nature that can only be provided by the faculty expertise and in the settings provided by a major university.



The First Twenty-Five Years

The establishment of the Division of University Extension resulted from a realization by members of the University of Illinois faculty and administration that a great University cannot limit its services to those persons who are able or willing to come to a main campus to attend classes on a full-time resident basis. Instead, it is the responsibility of such a university to extend its activities into every portion of the state which it serves.

Former University of Illinois President Harry Woodburn Chase appointed a faculty committee to study extension possibilities. After an extended review of the subject, during which time President Chase left the University of Illinois and was succeeded by Acting President Arthur Hill Daniels, this committee's report was placed before the University Board of Trustees in January, 1933.

It was during March of that same year that the late Robert B. Browne, then Assistant to the Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, was alerted to begin formulation of an extension program.

By September, 1933, this work had progressed to the extent that the Board of Trustees was ready to establish a full-fledged Division of University Extension, with Browne as acting director. The Board action, September 26, 1933, was as follows:

(Reprinted from the Minutes of the University of Illinois Board of Trustees)

"The sum of \$2,500 was provided in the budget for 1933-34 for the beginning of extension work. This action was taken subsequent to a report submitted informally to the Board in January, 1933, of the study of extension work and correspondence courses which had been under way for some time. The University Senate made certain specific recommendations which are now submitted to the Board for final approval:

- "1. A Director of University Extension shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees on recommendation of the President, and a Committee on University Extension shall be appointed by the President, in consultation with the Director. (It is assumed that the first appointment will be an acting Director on part time.)
- "2. Correspondence courses shall be established of such scope and character as may be agreed to by the Director and Committee on University Extension in cooperation with the department concerned. In the organization of the material for a particular course, it is understood that the primary responsibility rests with the department concerned, subject to approval by the Director and Committee on University Extension. All questions of general educational policy connected with such courses shall be submitted to the Senate for approval.
- "3. As soon as possible, courses of a basic nature shall be offered in the following subjects: rhetoric, English literature, Latin, German, French, Spanish, history, political science, economics, and mathematics. Similar courses in other subjects may also be offered if deemed practical by the departments concerned and the Director and Committee on University Extension.



- "4. It shall be the duty of the Director of University Extension to organize and administer the correspondence instruction of the University, with the advice and consent of the Committee on University Extension.
- "5. The Director and Committee on University Extension shall prepare, for consideration and action by the Senate, general regulations for the conduct of such courses as may be offered, which shall include the conditions under which such courses may receive University credit.
- "6. It is the sense of the Senate that so far as practicable, the fees charged shall be such as to make the extension program practically self-sustaining.
- "I (President Daniels) concur in the recommendations of the Senate and request authorization to proceed with the organization of an extension division and to work out the administrative details and procedure."

On motion of Mr. (Merle) Trees, these recommendations were adopted by the Board of Trustees, and the Acting President of the University was authorized to proceed with the organization of extension courses.

Regarding Point 6 in the Board action, Dean Browne, several years later, pointed out:

"At the time of the establishment of the Division of University Extension, which was in the midst of the period of national depression with the income of the University declining, it was stipulated that insofar as it was deemed advisable, the extension program was to be essentially self-sustaining.

"Regarding this as an emergency measure and in recognition of the dubious wisdom of compelling that financial considerations take priority over the educational, the President has since given assurance that within the resources of the University available for extension the income from fees for educational programs would be regarded as minor. Nevertheless, your attention is invited to the fact that the income from student fees is a greater share of the cost of extension courses than is true in the case of courses taught on the campus."

For the first several years of the Division of University Extension's existence, the Director (later Dean) was assisted in administration by an executive committee, appointed by the President of the University in consultation with the Director.

The first such committee was composed of Albert James Harno, chairman, Arthur B. Coble, Henry P. Rusk, James J. Doland, Horace M. Gray, Charles S. Hyneman, George P. Tuttle, and (ex officio) Robert B. Browne.

This committee prepared regulations to govern correspondence study. These regulations were approved by the University Senate, and were adopted by the Board of Trustees on November 13, 1933. Approximately 60 courses were listed to be taught by correspondence.

Enrollments were accepted beginning February 1, 1934. On February 7, 1934, the first student enrolled. He was Sherman H. Littler '11, A.M. '12, Champaign. Littler took accountancy, and got an "A" in the course.

At the end of the 1933-34 school year, 194 students had been accepted for correspondence instruction.



The first office of the Division of University Extension was in Room 109 of old University Hall, long since torn down to make way for the Illini Union. These, admittedly, were "temporary" quarters. Later, the Division was moved to other "temporary" quarters, this time in 354 Administration Building. Crowded out from that building by other activities, it has been in "temporary" quarters in Illini Hall for 25 years. Even these are so crowded that on-campus offices of the Division also are in five other building, all on a "temporary" basis.

Soon after its establishment, the Division began to grow in scope.

During the 1933-34 school year, arrangements were made to transfer to the Division activities which were to become the Audio-Visual Aids Service. This activity was started separately in 1932 in a cloakroom at University High School. It began as a "pool" of a few reels of educational film gathered together by high school administrators of the Champaign-Urbana area. It became an actual part of the Division in 1934. 1

On May 27, 1936, after consideration by the U. of I. Committee of University Extension and a special committee of the Board of Trustees, a policy was adopted under which extension classes were to be conducted extramurally, in locations throughout the State.

The first extramural courses were offered in the Fall Semester, 1936. They were a course in School Finance, taught by Oscar F. Weber at Carbondale, and a graduate course in Structural Engineering, taught by Prof. Hardy Cross in Chicago. Prof. Cross left the University shortly thereafter to become head of the Department of Civil Engineering at Yale University. During 1937-38, extramural classes were presented by the Division at all five of the Normal Schools, as they were then called, at Carbondale, Charleston, Normal, DeKalb, and Macomb. The Division was given use of the facilities of each of these other state-supported schools, for the purpose of conducting graduate courses for teachers. Soon thereafter, the teachers' colleges themselves began to offer graduate work, and the Division no longer made regular use of their campus facilities.

In 1940, when the nation had put into effect the Selective Service Law, and before our entrance into World War II, the War Department and the Navy Department asked some universities to make courses available by mail to servicemen, through what was to become the U. S. Armed Forces Institute. The University of Illinois was one of the first institutions to comply with this request, doing so through the Division's correspondence section. It is still supplying this service to the Institute.

Immediately prior to World War II, the Division was called upon by the United States government to administer an engineering, science, and industrial training program. From July, 1941, until June, 1945, 39,039 adults were trained in ESMWT (Engineering, Science, and Management War Training Program) classes in 79 cities throughout Illinois. Tuition-free classes, financed by the government, were made available in war industries on plant time, and in the evenings to persons employed in war plants or promised employment if trained.

l See Appendix B.



H. C. Rountree, an engineering educator, was brought in from The Pennsylvania State University to head up this program. He later helped establish the Extramural Classes and Short Courses and Conferences programs in their present forms, and left this University in November, 1948, to serve on faculties elsewhere.

Others active in ESMWT were Professor R. K. Newton, also an engineer, Terry W. Edwards, an engineer turned management specialist, and Professor J. F. Humes, an industrial psychologist, all of whom eventually transferred to other assignments in the Division of University Extension, continuing until their retirements in 1963, 1968, and 1962, respectively; Robert Osborne, who became the Division of University Extension's first full-time field representative in southern Illinois, serving until his accidental death in 1952 while on University business; and James Lichty, who was with the Division until March, 1947, both with ESMWT, and commuting to Springfield as the Division's first field representative there.

Some of the courses provided under ESMWT included aircraft production processes, analysis by X-ray diffraction, cost accounting, diesel engine operations, electrical circuits, electronic control devices, chemistry of explosives, heat treatment of steel, labor relations, personnel and industrial relations, production illustration, radio fundamentals, and sanitary engineering.

The Division administered the program; selected the faculty to prepare the course outlines and syllabi in 125 different subjects; and supervised the teaching by 578 instructors, who were recruited both from the University and from industry.

In addition to this civilian off-campus program during World War II, the Division made available on-the-campus schools for the armed forces. It conducted a Diesel School for Naval engineering officers, and a training course for Army Air Force radio technicians.

The Division's extensive program of short courses, conferences, and institutes, now reaching into all parts of the State, had a small beginning in 1935, when a short course was held in Traffic Safety, with special emphasis placed on the driving of school buses.

The Short Course program was given impetus by the ESMWT activities. The war effort prompted civilian business, trade, and industrial organizations to seek short refresher courses and conferences for key personnel. The Short Courses, Conferences, and Institutes program entered into its present continuing growth in 1942.

In the earliest years, Professor Rountree and Professor Newton administered the program virtually singlehanded.

Many short courses, conferences, and institutes now are held at Allerton House, near Monticello, and Hott Memorial, in Monticello, (see Pages 30 and 31), the University's conference centers. Allerton House has been administered by the Division of University Extension since 1946, the year it was accepted by the University, save for a brief period when the house was put under the Dean of Communications.



Allerton House, a beautiful and useful facility, came to the University as a gift from Robert Allerton, a resident of Piatt County and a member of a wealthy pioneer family. The Main House, Mr. Allerton's former home, is set in 1,700 acres of woodland known as Robert Allerton Park. In Allerton House, the University provides an appropriate setting and comfortable facilities for short courses and other meetings administered by the Division of University Extension, and for other University meetings generally. The Main House and the unique House-in-the-Woods provide lodging for about 80 persons. Additional housing has been provided since October, 1968, in Evergreen Lodge, near the Main House, which accommodates 20 more.

The Division's Firemanship Training Program is made necessary by the fact that Illinois has only 7,468 paid firemen--4,880 of them in the city of Chicago alone. The remaining 27,647 Illinois firemen are volunteers. To put it another way, there are 42 paid fire departments in Illinois, 108 departments whose members are partially paid and partially volunteer, and about 1,250 departments made up completely of volunteers.

The famous Illinois Fire College, first in the nation, was established in 1924 and, in 1925, was put under the direction of Professor Loring Provine of the Department of Architecture. It was turned over to Professor George Harper of the College of Engineering for program direction in 1951, and at that time came under the administration of the Division of University Extension, which took over additional but still partial responsibility in 1953, and full responsibility in 1954, with Professor Newton in charge.

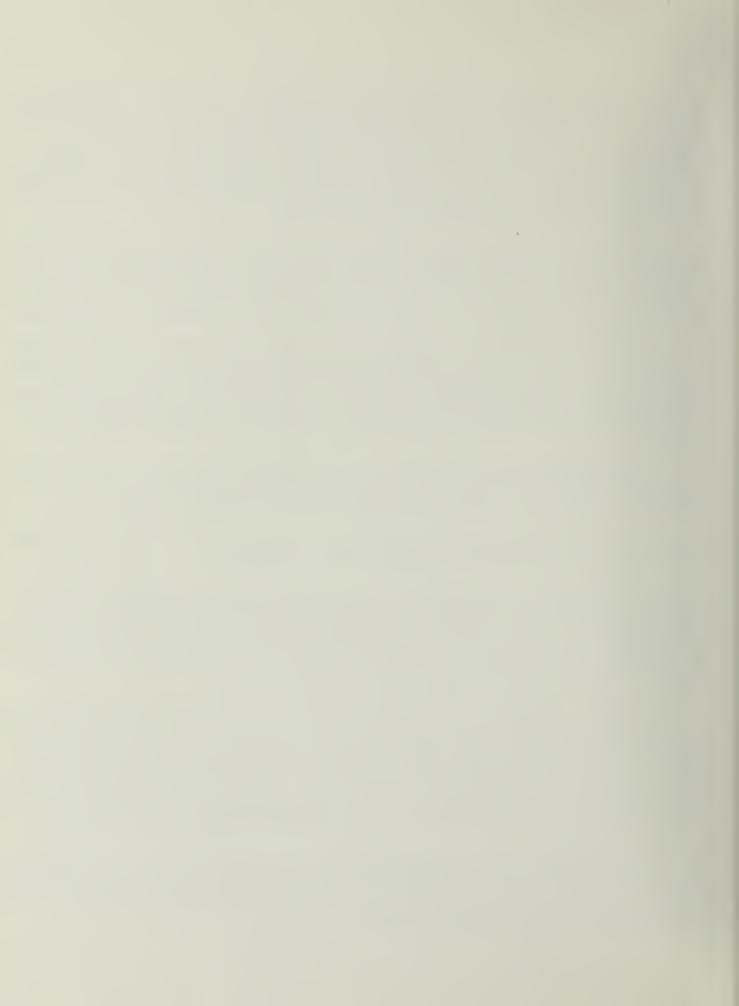
The Vocational Counseling Service was established in September, 1949, to help present or prospective extension students plan future training, make intelligent vocational decisions, and become more successful in their present careers.

G. C. Carter headed up the program until nine months after he became Associate Dean in 1961. He was succeeded, briefly, by Dr. William Kerr.

In the summer of 1946, the Extension Division took on an important emergency task when it began the establishment of interim Freshman Centers in some of the larger high schools of Illinois. These Centers were established to prevent the denial of all educational opportunity to students, particularly veterans, who could not be accommodated on the campus during the post-war boom. Thirty high schools joined in the establishment of the cooperative centers, with an opening enrollment of 3,116 freshmen. The second semester, this increased to 3,595, 65 per cent being veterans.

In 1947, the number of centers was reduced to 11, enrolling 1,233 students; and in 1948, only nine centers were continued, with an enrollment of 722. The centers were discontinued at the close of the 1948-49 school year. It had been understood, at the beginning, that the entire venture was a temporary expedient from which the University would withdraw as the emergency passed. However, the program had the result of fostering local community schools, and three autonomous junior colleges were the immediate result. Also, a center in Chicago survived as, first, the undergraduate branch at Navy Pier which, in turn, was the basis for the present full-scale campus at Chicago Circle.

The Speech Aids Service was established in the Division in 1935, to cooperate with the Illinois High School Principals Association and the State Association of Teachers of Speech in conducting speech contests and festivals in high schools throughout Illinois, and to promote their final contests and dramatic festivals held annually at the University. Al Huston was placed in charge.



Then, in 1940, the Illinois High School Athletic Association reorganized and expanded to become the Illinois High School Association. It then took over the speech league and other contests which had been conducted independently. Huston continued to be associated with the speech contests until he went into the service in World War II (See Page 17). The Illinois High School Speech Contest state finals continued to be held at the University annually until 1964, under co-auspices of the Division of University Extension and the Illinois High School Association. They were administered during this period by Professor Neil F. Garvey.

The Office of Music Extension was established in the Division in 1946. That first year, some clinics in various parts of the State were held under Alvin Etler. The Office has existed basically in its present form since 1947-48. Professor Paul Painter, now full-time in the School of Music faculty, came in as first Director of Extension in Music in September, 1948. In the interim, there had been quite a bit of somewhat informal activity in this field, generated largely by Etler, since internationally known as a composer, and Paul Allen and Wolfgang Kuhn, both then of the School of Music. Professor Painter was joined in September, 1949, by Robert L. Schaefer, now an Extension Specialist in the Office of Music Extension.

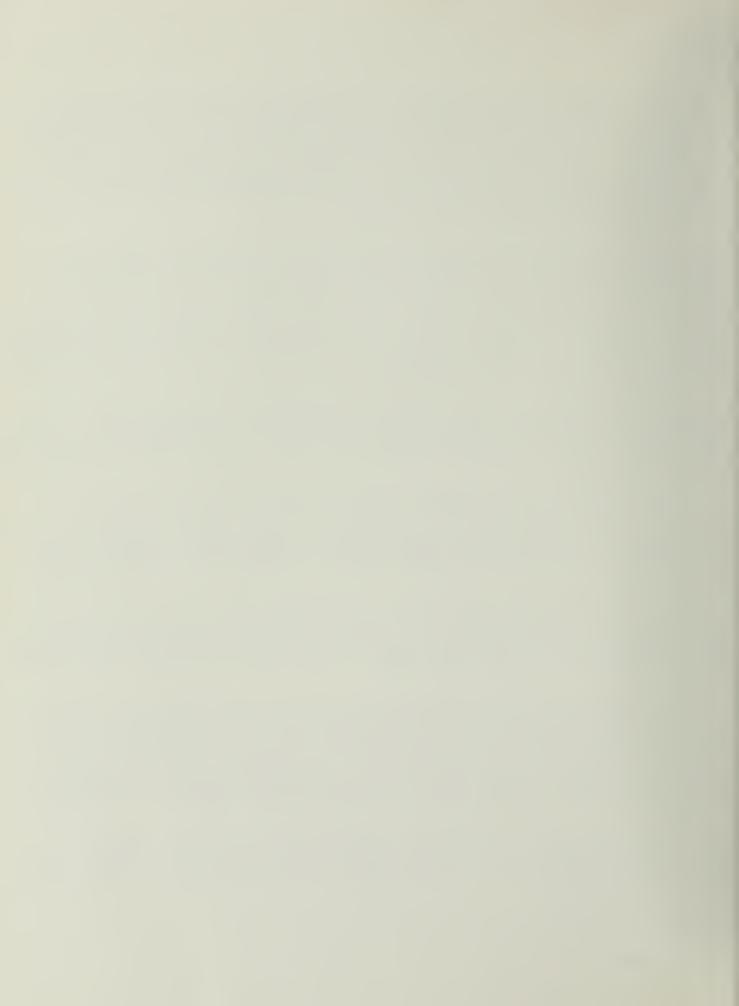
During the 1920's, Dean A. J. Harno of the College of Law conducted short courses for police officers. This program was discontinued, and Police Training at the University of Illinois was in abeyance until recent years. It was revived during the late '40s and the '50s by the Division of University Extension, which conducted a few short courses in the field.

The University of Illinois Police Training Institute was established by an act of the 1955 General Assembly, and is a part of the Division. Central to its many activities is Basic Police Training—an intensive four—week course covering all phases of law enforcement. Several specialized courses in various phases of law enforcement, plus a number of intermediate and advanced levels, have been conducted and are planned for the future.

Over the years, some programs have been established in the Division which have flourished as they fulfilled needs of the period, and have been discontinued when that need no longer existed. Some of these, such as the Freshman Centers, have been mentioned above. Others include a Science Aids Service, a Forum Project, a Reading Course, and a WPA affiliation.²

In 1934, several Works Progress Administration educational projects were assigned to the University. That portion of the program which dealt with adult education was turned over to the Division, which had instructions to act as its sponsor in Illinois. Under this program, free adult noncredit classes were conducted in various parts of the State. They were intended, in particular, for unemployed persons. Lee Bradford, later director of adult education for the National Education Association in Washington, D. C., took charge of this program until its discontinuance in 1938.

The Reading Program was conducted in affiliation with the Women's Clubs of America for several years during the early 1950's. Under this program, reading lists were furnished; book reviews by the participants were returned and graded, with comments by members of the faculty.



The Science Aids program, in the 1930's, was first conducted by Dr. Louis A. Astell. It was carried on in cooperation with the Illinois State Junior Academy of Science, and furnished study materials to school classes.

The University of Illinois Speakers Bureau is conducted by the Division, but has become increasingly inactive in recent years.

The Illinois Adult Education Association was founded through the Division's efforts. The Division was co-sponsor, in 1937, of an Illinois Adult Education Conference conducted at the University of Illinois. Assisting organizations were the Illinois State Department of Public Instruction and the Adult Education Program of the Works Progress Administration. Discussions at this meeting led to a resolution to establish a State association to "unify existing programs throughout the State and continue these programs on a more professional basis."

A temporary constitution for the new Association was adopted November 5, 1937, at Decatur, and a revised constitution was approved April 26, 1940.

Dean Robert B. Browne was the Association's first president. Under terms of its constitution, the Division of University Extension furnishes the Association's secretary and its headquarters.*

In 1967-68, this policy is under review.



The Twenty-Fifth through Thirty-Fifth Years

On June 6, 1959, a little more than a year after he had presided over the Division's Silver Anniversary convocation, Dean Browne died.

A search committee, headed by Assoc. Provost Royden Dangerfield, was appointed by President David D. Henry to seek his successor. In the meantime, Dr. Stanley C. Robinson was named Acting Administrative Head of the Division.

Dr. Robinson, a member of the University of Illinois faculty since the 1948 Summer Session, joined the Division in September of that same year as Assistant Dean. In 1955 he became Associate Dean.

He was named Dean of the Division of University Extension, by act of the Board of Trustees, on June 14, 1960. This appointment was effective July 1, 1960. Dean Robinson also holds academic rank in the College of Commerce as a professor of business administration.

As his chief aide, Dr. Robinson chose Dr. Gerald C. Carter, who had headed up the Vocational Testing and Counseling program. Dr. Carter served as Assistant Dean from January, 1961, until September 1, 1964, when he became Associate Dean. He opted for early retirement, and left the University faculty on September 1, 1968.

On September 1, 1968, Dr. Wendell Anderson joined the Division as Associate Dean. He came to the University at that time from Northern Illinois University, but earlier and for a number of years had been prominent in public school education, particularly on the junior high school level.

To assist in carrying the increasing workload stemming from this constantly growing program, an additional position, Assistant Dean, was established and approved during the Winter of 1967-68, effective September 1, 1968. The first person appointed to this position was Dennis Dahl, a public school administrator.

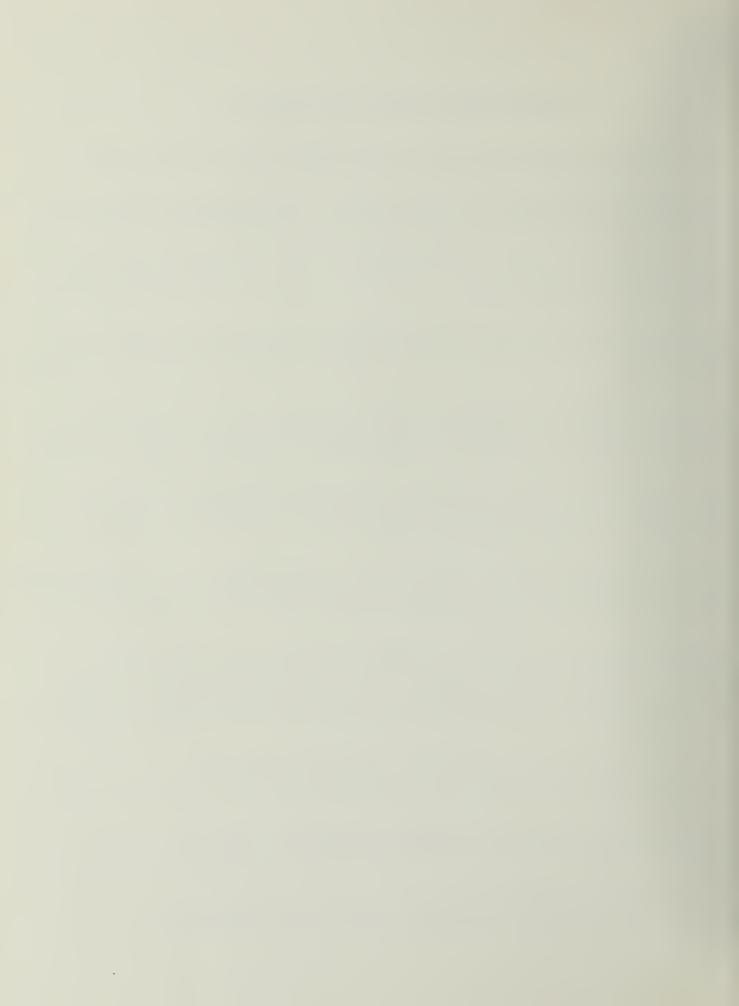
In the nine years to date under Dean Robinson's leadership, the Division of University Extension has undergone unprecedented expansion and has seen a number of changes. The pressures on it--principally due to "the closing college door" on many campuses and to the "knowledge explosion," which has made lifelong learning an imperative in the lives and careers of business, professional, and technical workers--have come from every side.

Some programs have been discontinued. Others have been added.

As noted above, the conduct of the State High School Speech Tournament was passed on to other hands in 1954.

With industry and the lower schools increasing their testing and counseling programs, it became possible to drop the adult vocational testing and counseling activity in 1964.

As of June 1, 1968, the Division was carrying on its educational and service activities through 13 sections and program units (in lieu of departments).



Seven had come into existence during the first 25 years, and are continuing. They are Extramural Courses; Correspondence Studies; Short Courses, Conferences, and Institutes; the Police Training Institute; Firemanship Training; the Visual Aids Service; and Extension in Music. Also continuing is the work of the Information Services editorial office, and the practice of joint appointments and mutually conducted programs with the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations.

Now, also working closely with academic sectors of the University, there have been added Extension in Engineering; Extension in Veterinary Medicine; Civil Defense Instructors' Training; Extension in Visual Arts; Extension in International Affairs; and Special Programs and Research.

Under Dean Robinson, the Division has acquired increased breadth in its administrative structure. Standing and ad hoc committees are appointed or elected annually, and/or as needed. These are headed by the Executive's Advisory Committee, an elective group with one of the three members chosen each Fall. Others are the Committees on Extension Teaching Faculty; Future Programs; Multi-Media Instruction; On-Campus Facilities; Research; Seminars; and Staff Meetings.

During the earlier years of the Division, monthly full-staff meetings of all academic and academic-administrative faculty had been the rule. A major purpose of these meetings, as envisioned by Dean Browne, had been the acquainting of on-campus administrative staff with developments in the field, and of the field representatives with on-campus program plans and changes. Some separate meetings also were held of the Section (Department) Heads.

After a trial continuation of this pattern, Dean Robinson substituted a revised schedule of formal consultations with and among the academic and academic-administrative faculty. This schedule includes:

- --A full-scale Fall Roundtable, at which the previous year's activities and accomplishments are reviewed, plans are gone over for the coming year, and key items of importance to the group are reported. At this time, Dean Robinson announces the memberships of the appointive and elective committees for the year.
- --Four General Staff meetings, full-staff sessions attended by the field representatives and the contingents from the three campuses. These are morning meetings, ending at noon; thus allowing the field representatives an opportunity for additional sessions and consultations.
- --Special Field Staff meetings, usually five in number, which enable the extension specialists in the field to confer with the Dean, with the Director of Extramural Classes, and with other section heads and/or members, regarding present or prospective programs in their areas.
- --Section Heads' meetings, one each month from October through June, and at other times as necessary (on call). These enable the Dean to confer with his senior administrators, often on a policy level.

The full-scale General Staff meetings frequently are divided into two hour-long portions--one for Division of University Extension business, the other devoted to hearing a guest speaker from another institution or another part of the University who will bring a report on a program, development, or activity of interest to the Division academic-administrative faculty.



These various kinds of consultative meetings are supplemented by Seminars, two to four each year, planned by an appointed committee. In 1966-67, for example, Dean Robert Ray of Iowa was the guest at one of the Seminars. In 1967-68, a series of three co-related Seminars was planned with the Chancellors of each of the three campuses of the University speaking in turn, and with a number of administrators outside the Division invited to attend.

The Division also now has an Advisory Committee, made up of persons from both within and without the University. Its members are appointed to overlapping terms by the President and approved by the Board of Trustees, acting upon recommendations from the Dean.

In 1967-68, these members are:

Non-University--Mr. Ruel Hall, Superintendent of Schools, Kankakee County; Mr. Paul T. Heerwagen, Supervisor, education and training, Electro-Motive Division, General Motors Corporation; Mr. George M. Irwin, Chairman, Illinois Arts Council; Mr. R. C. McKahan, Division Traffic Manager, Illinois Bell Telephone Company; and Mr. B. G. Williams, Chief, Training and Development Branch, Rock Island Arsenal.

University--Dr. H. W. Bailey, Assistant Chancellor, and Dr. Robert E. Corley, Dean of Student Affairs, both University of Illinois at Chicago Circle; Dr. Nat E. Smith, Assistant Dean, College of Medicine, University of Illinois at the Medical Center; and Assoc. Professor Harry F. Breen Jr., Department of Art, and Assoc. Professor Raymond E. Williams, Director of Educational Services for Teacher Placement, both University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Dean Robinson is chairman ex officio of the Advisory Committee.

As the Division's 35th year draws to a close, the University's extension and public service functions are under scrutiny with an eye to possible revisions in keeping with the development of the three-campus structure of the University.

The University Council on Extension and Public Service, which is conducting the survey and is expected to make eventual recommendations, is composed of Vice President Eldon L. Johnson, chairman; Dean Daniel Alpert of the Graduate College, Director J. B. Claar of the Cooperative Extension Service in Agriculture, Director S. K. Gove of the Institute of Government and Public Affairs, Professor J. D. Haltiwanger, secretary of the Council and Associate Head, Department of Civil Engineering, Assoc. Director R. M. Hill of the Graduate School of Business Administration, Dean Robinson, Professor Marlowe Slater, Head, Educational Placement, and Director Martin Wagner, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, all with offices on the Urbana-Champaign campus; Director D. J. Caseley, Research and Educational Hospitals, the Medical Center campus; and Dean L. J. Currie, College of Architecture and Art, Acting Dean R. W. French, College of Business Administration, and Director W. L. Garrison, Center for Urban Studies, all at Chicago Circle.



A Decade of Development -- Programs and People

Section by section, program by program, and in its outreach and structure, the developments within the Division during the last 10 years, 1958-68, have included:



Correspondence Courses

Correspondence Courses enrollments have increased approximately 40 per cent in the past $10\ \text{years}$.

The Correspondence Courses Section has continued its annual contracts with the United States Armed Forces Institute to make available selected correspondence courses to those persons serving our country at home and abroad.

For the past two years, the Correspondence Courses Section has supported the Department of Architecture program of study abroad. Selected correspondence courses have been adapted to the needs of University of Illinois students studying in southern France. Sufficient evidence has been gained to indicate that independent study through correspondence has merit for student groups who plan to study abroad.

Again for the past two years, the Correspondence Courses Section has experimented with the use of multi-media teaching presentations to supplement and extend traditional correspondence instruction. During the fiscal year 1966-67, an experimental course in Mathematics for Elementary Teachers was developed. The media used included traditional correspondence lessons, telephone counseling, and teaching sessions in the community central to the students (Kankakee).

During 1967-68, multi-media courses in Engineering were being conducted through the Correspondence Courses department. The five courses offered were transmitted simultaneously to Springfield, Decatur, Rock Island, and Rockford. The media used include combinations of on-campus indoctrination sessions, Victor electrowriter remote blackboard and telelecture transmissions from Urbana to the remote student locations, off-campus counseling and lecture meetings, and traditional correspondence lessons. It is anticipated that this effort will lead to a wider use of combined media in presenting extension courses to persons throughout the State of Illinois.

When the Division was established in 1933, as has been noted, it was a one-man show, with Dr. Browne at the helm of the entire effort--including Correspondence Courses, and those Extramural Classes and Short Courses and Conferences which were conducted.

However, he soon brought in--among others--Al Huston (see Page 11), who had been in speech activities and (as of 1942) also headed Correspondence Courses and was made Assistant Director of the Division. When Huston left for the Service in 1943, Oscar Kubitz came from the Department of Philosophy to administer Correspondence Courses (including the Speakers Bureau and the State High School Speech Tournament finals). In the Fall of 1944, Huston was killed in France.

It was at this point that a political scientist Dr. Neil Ford Garvey, who was in charge of Visual Aids in the absence of L. V. Peterson (see Page 19), also took over Correspondence Courses and the other activities which Huston had headed.

¹ See additional discussion of extension teaching through multi-media approaches, below, Page 40.

Huston was the first University of Illinois faculty member killed in action in World War II. The Huston Awards, made annually to outstanding students from its classes are administered in his memory by the Department of Speech at Urbana-Champaign.



On Peterson's return, Garvey made a choice of the programs, and elected to continue to head Correspondence Courses and its affiliates. With the end of the war, Dr. Browne made Professor Garvey Assistant Director along with Professor Rountree.

In 1947, upon Dr. Browne's promotion from Director to Dean, he gave Dr. Garvey the title of Director of Correspondence Courses and Professor Rountree the title of Director of Off-Campus Teaching.

Dr. Garvey continued as Director of Correspondence Courses until 1964, when he transferred to full-time teaching and research in the Department of Political Science, which he was later to serve as Acting Head.

Succeeding Dr. Garvey was Dr. Donald W. Scotton of the Department of Management in the College of Commerce and Business Administration at Urbana-Champaign. Dr. Scotton, in turn, accepted a department headship in his academic discipline, commerce, at Cleveland (Ohio) State University, effective September 1, 1968.



Audio-Visual Aids Service4

Despite lack of sufficient space and a major set-back stemming from a disastrous fire, the Audio-Visual Aids Service has continued through the decade just closing with marked success.

Thomas H. Boardman, who for two years had been the Assistant Director (and for the latter of these two years had been de facto head of the program), was named to direct the Visual Aids Service in 1958. Assoc. Professor Boardman had joined the staff in 1955 as an Extension Specialist in Audio-Visual Aids, coming from public school education. Boardman's first title was head, and he was advanced to director in 1964.

He succeeded Supervisor Don Smith, who had held the position since 1952 and who, in turn, had succeeded L. V. Peterson when Peterson left the University faculty.

Director Boardman has had two assistants (Extension Specialists), to assist with the cataloging which has earned this Service national recognition. Dr. Betty Stoops held this position, 1962-67, and was succeeded by Mrs. Janice Corum Peirce on September 1, 1967.

In 1958, the Service headquarters was moved from 713 South Wright Street to 605 1/2 East Green Street. In 1960, the U. of I. Visual Aids Service became the first major film library in the country to produce a series of subject-area catalogs; in 1961, fire destroyed the Service offices, but the film library escaped intact. However, the fire caused a temporary (two-year) move to an old house at 909 South Sixth Street, following which the Service moved to its present (1968) offices at 704 South Sixth Street.

Some comparative figures illustrate the Visual Aids Service progress over the 10-year period:

Film distribution in 1956-57 was approximately 75,000; in 1967-68, distribution will be approximately 129,000. The film rental income in 1956-57 was approximately \$75,000; the income for 1967-68 will be approximately \$573,000; the number of film titles in the library at the end of 1956-57 was approximately 5,500 and there were approximately 14,500 total prints; at the end of 1967-68, the number of titles will be approximately 10,000, and the number of prints will be approximately 21,000.

For notes on the Audio-Visual Aids Service prior to its becoming a component of the Division of University Extension, see Appendix B.



Extramural Classes

The number of classes conducted and the enrollment in Extramural Classes over the past decade has been and is limited only by the limitations on financial and instructional resources.

In 1957-58, there were 420 classes with a total enrollment of 9,231; in 1966-67 (last year for which complete figures are available), there were 530 classes with a total enrollment of 12,909. Of the classes held in 1957-58, 219 were credit (with enrollment of 4,397) and 201 were noncredit (with enrollment of 4,834). Of classes held in 1966-67, 308 were credit (enrolling 7,530), and 222 were noncredit (enrolling 5,279).

Throughout the 10-year period, increasing emphasis has been placed on upper-level and graduate work, with other institutions, including the emerging community colleges, being encouraged to take over the lower-level instruction.

It has become evident that graduate courses, which are in the Bulletin of Extramural Credit Courses, have become so popular (principally with the present or prospective teachers for whom they primarily are intended) that some measures were necessary to prevent runaway enrollments so large that they could not be staffed under present budget limitations.

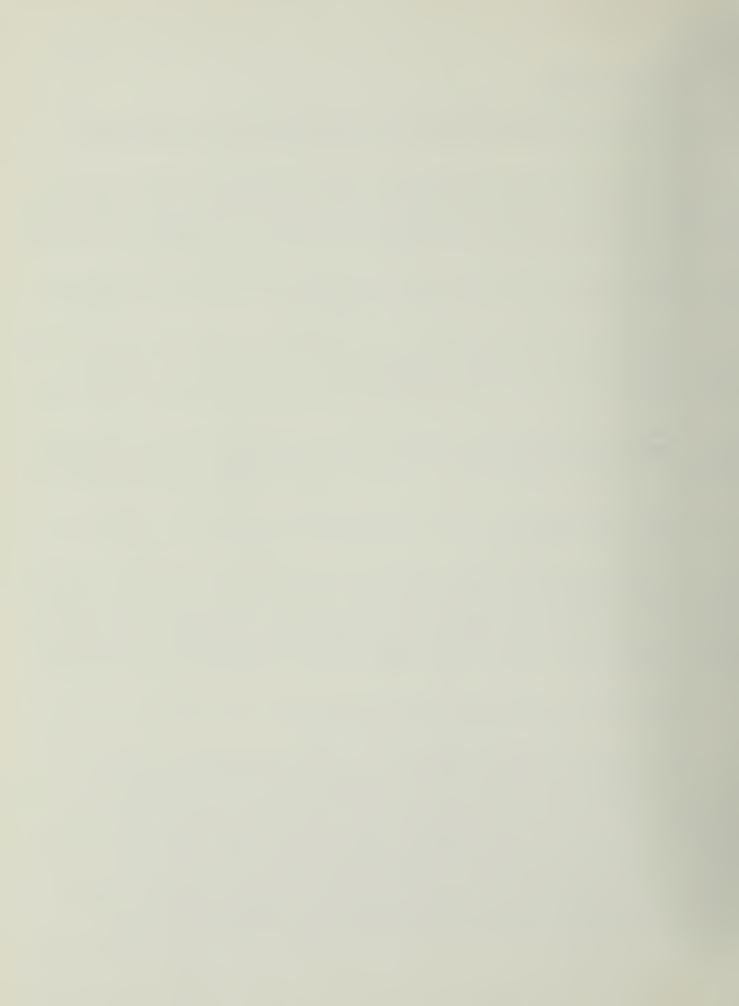
Therefore, in the Fall of 1965, steps were taken to limit the enrollment in each class. Under the new procedure, a prospective student can request a place in a class by using a pre-enrollment form included as a tear-off in the Extramural Credit Courses Bulletin.

Pre-enrollment requests are honored in the order received, except that Master's Degree candidates at the University of Illinois are given preference.

Additionally, Advanced Certificate or Master's Degree candidates with this University can take an additional step to ensure getting high priority for places in any courses needed to complete degree requirements on schedule. Such a candidate can request that a place be reserved in the course needed prior to the receipt of the printed announcement, by having his advisor notify the Extramural Office immediately that a place in a specific course in a specific location is needed during the next term, as part of a planned degree program. However, such a request cannot be honored if it is received late, after the class roster is closed.

During the past 10 years, the Extramural Classes Section has developed a number of new programs to meet particular needs. These include:

--The Program in Management Development, conducted in Elmhurst and directed at men of ability--chosen to attend by their respective industries, which cooperate in offering the sequence--above the first line supervisor and below vice president. A participant attends class one night each week, during the regular school system, over a four-year period. Although noncredit, all work is of university undergraduate or graduate level. At the end of the sequence, those who successfully complete the program are awarded Achievement Certificates of Management Development by the University. In the 10 years since it was established in 1957, 326 men have been enrolled by their companies, and 118 have continued through the four-year sequence to graduate. Courses in the sequence include verbal and written communication, concepts of management, interpersonal relations, economic guides and influences, organization and control, marketing, business law and governmental relations, industrial relations responsibilities



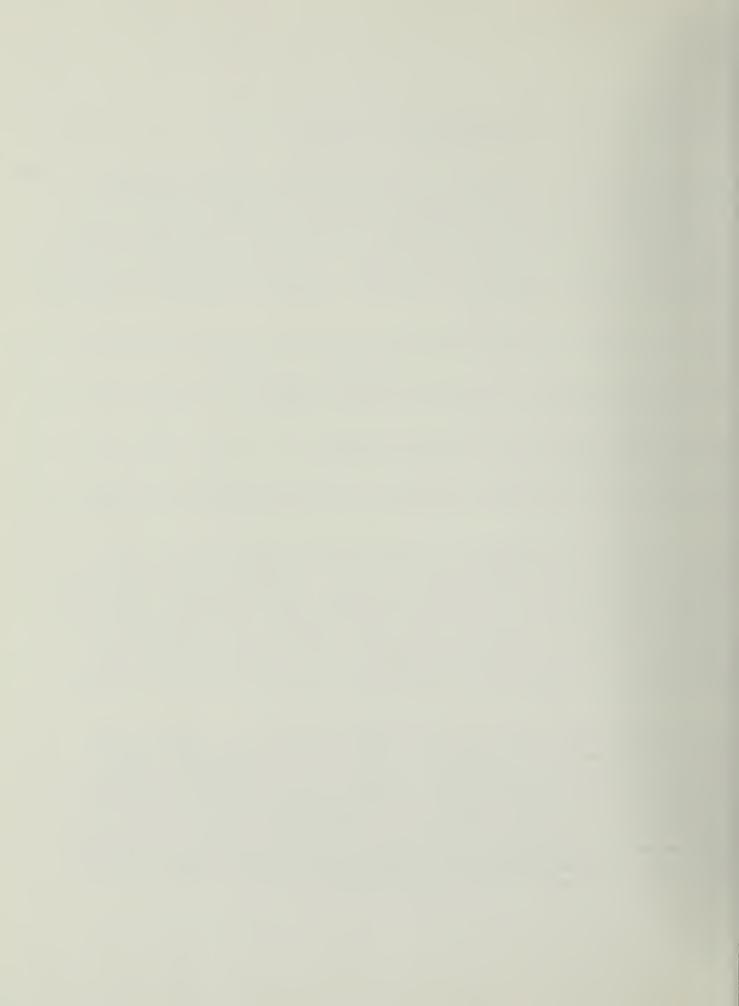
of the manager, case studies in management relations, data processing and numerical controls, and evaluating management (summary seminar).

- --The Graduate Certificate Program in Engineering. This program, which is being watched, evaluated, and applauded by industry and education alike, was begun in Rockford in the spring of 1959, as a cooperative venture between the University of Illinois Division of University Extension and College of Engineering and a number of industries in the area whose young graduate engineers wanted and needed advanced credit work. Each participant must complete a series of six courses, with emphasis on a "core" of work in mathematics and analysis. On completing the work, the engineers will receive Certificates from the University. They may (and some do) continue toward the Master's degree in Engineering in on-campus residence. The program at Rockford now has been enlarged in two ways:
- 1. Northern Illinois University is cooperating in the overall program by offering a parallel series leading to a Certificate in Management.
- 2. The University of Wisconsin is offering additional courses in engineering for participants wishing to commute to the campus at Madison.

Since the beginning in 1959, a total of 582 have enrolled for one or more courses, and 26 have earned the Graduate Certificate.

The Graduate Certificate Program in Engineering was extended to the Rock Island-Moline area, Springfield area, Decatur area, Chicago area and other communities in the early 1960's.

- --A Continuing Professional Certificate Program for Police Officers in Northeastern Illinois was begun in the fall of 1962. Classes are offered at Chicago Circle. From that time through the fall semester, 43 classes had been conducted, and 22 officers had completed the work and been awarded their Certificates. This work is a cooperative project of Extramural Classes and the Police Training Institute. The courses are of University level but do not carry college credit. Thirty units of required and elective work must be satisfactorily completed for the professional certificate. The course is intended primarily for law enforcement officers who (1) wish to upgrade their backgrounds and abilities or (2) are interested in developing their potential for supervisory and administrative positions.
- --Like the graduate sequence in education for teachers, a sequence--with courses announced three years in advance so that orderly progress can be charted toward advanced degrees--has been worked out for present or prospective school librarians. These courses were worked out by the U. of I. Division of University Extension and Graduate School of Library Science, plus Eastern Illinois University and Illinois State University at Normal. The sequence is planned to help meet the shortage of school librarians, which comes at a time when school accreditation is partially based on the presence on the staff of a qualified librarian. Combinations of the extramural courses can be selected so that certification requirements can be met by taking extension courses for six semesters or by taking extension courses in three semesters and campus courses in one Summer Session.



This approach is necessary because Illinois faces a shortage of school librarians, and because this shortage comes at a time when recognition of a school system by the Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction is based, in part, on the presence of a librarian who has completed a minimum of 16 semester hours of preparation in library science courses.

The original plans for the sequence--under which a school librarian can meet certification requirements by taking extension courses for six semesters or by taking extension courses for three semesters and campus courses in one summer session--were drawn up by a Study Committee on Extension Courses in Library Science.

It was composed of Professor Scott B. York, Director of Extramural Classes, chairman; Mr. James A. Boula, Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Director Herbert Goldhor of the Graduate School of Library Science; two Library Science teaching faculty members, Assoc. Professor Alice M. Lohrer and Lois W. Beebe (Schultz), instructor; and de Lafayette Reid, Assistant State Librarian, Illinois State Library.

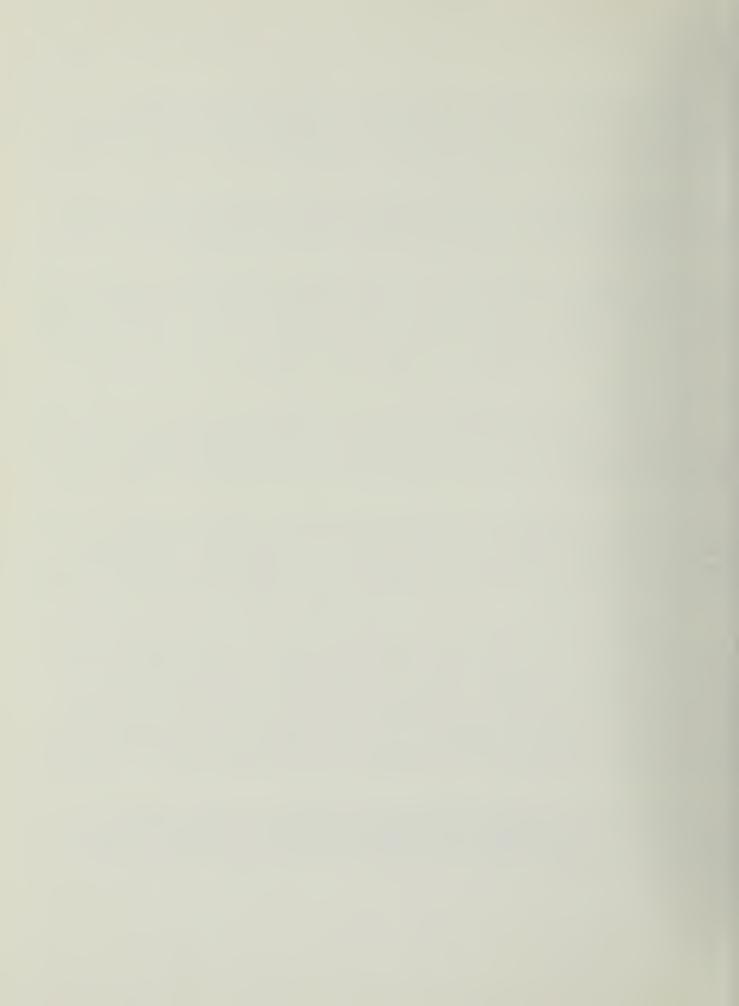
The first courses in the planned sequence were offered at centers throughout the State in 1955.

That same year, representatives of other state-supported universities committed to education for public school service expressed an interest in the program, and were invited to meet with the U. of I. committee. The plan now, and since September, 1967, includes the University of Illinois, Eastern Illinois University, and Illinois State University at Normal.

In addition to meeting certification requirements for school librarians, the courses are designed to (a) acquaint teachers with printed and audio-visual materials which can be used effectively with school students; (b) help teachers with problems of guidance in reading; (c) help teachers understand the selection and use of materials to carry out the aims of the school curriculum; and (d) provide background core subjects for those who want to apply for admission to the Graduate School of Library Science.

--The Management Program of Graduate Courses in Springfield and in Decatur bears a very slight kinship to the noncredit Elmhurst program, but is being approached from a different angle. This program consists of graduate credit courses in the management field, and was begun in the Fall of 1967. As a beginning, two or three courses are offered in each city in the Fall, and then switched to the other city in the Spring. The courses offered in 1967-68 were Industrial Administration E-448, Sociology E-318, Industrial Administration E-357, Finance E-454, Accountancy E-362, and Marketing E-337. It is hoped that the College of Commerce and Business Administration will help enlarge the program and give consideration to accepting the courses taken as part of a Master's Degree sequence.

--The Division of University Extension, believing that adequate opportunities for degree work exist on the campuses of state and community institutions and in extramural courses offered by this and other universities, has approached the question of continuing education for women from a slightly different angle than that taken by some sister institutions:



1. A pilot program was begun in February, 1962, and aimed at a group of women whom Dean Robinson calls the "forgotten group" in adult education. They are women, usually with some college education and frequently with education beyond the Bachelor's degree, who are anxious to climb out of what one termed her "happy rut" and "stop the atrophy of the brain." Their youngest children have reached school age; their husbands are advancing in their business or professional careers; and—more or less consciously—the women are aware of a need to renew acquaintance with ideas somewhat more constructive than are ordinarily found at the bridge—table or country club.

Called the Program of Continuing Education in the Fine and Liberal Arts, or "Education in the Arts," the program was begun as a four-semester sequence, but now have been expanded to eight semesters.

There are now three classes--the "Monday Group," meeting 1-3 p.m., the "Tuesday Group," 9-11 a.m., and the "Thursday Group," which is coeducational, and meets 7-9 p.m. All three groups are on the second time through the eight-semester sequence.

Courses include art history, philosophical ideas, Southeast Asian affairs, modern literature, comparative literature, major issues in American society, cultural anthropology, geography and world affairs, and others.

Two hundred seventy-eight persons have been enrolled for one or several semesters, and 25 have earned certificates by completing an entire eight-semester sequence.

2. More advanced than the Program in "Education in the Arts" is a new series of noncredit seminars, Adventures in Higher Liberal Learning. Begun in the Fall of 1967 with 13 enrolled, it is planned as a series of six college-level, yet noncredit seminars intended primarily for women who have completed at least seven of the "Education in the Arts" courses. However, other interested and qualified college graduates may enroll if space permits. The new courses are more rigorous than those in the previous sequence. The group is kept intentionally small, in the seminar tradition. In every course, each student takes a topic under the major subject of study, and is expected to prepare and lead a seminar session.

From the first, this program has been supervised and its course charted by Assoc. Professor Robert L. Johnston.

Dr. Browne was--of course--in charge of the very first Extramural Classes.

However, he soon gave this responsibility to L. V. Peterson, who came from the Registrar's Office in the late Spring of 1934 as Chief Clerk of the Division. Peterson also (since the Fall of 1934) had been supervising the Visual Aids Program. Peterson continued to head up both programs until he went into the Air Force in April, 1942.

At that time, Professor H. C. Rountree took responsibility for Extramural Classes, and Professor Neil F. Garvey took Visual Aids along with Correspondence Courses.



With the end of the war, Peterson returned to the Visual Aids program, but not to his other former duties (see Pages 17, 18, 19, and 23).

At that time, the then Director Browne made Rountree and Garvey Assistant Directors of the Division. Browne became Dean in 1947, and changed the two men's titles--Rountree to that of Director of Off-Campus Teaching.

As part of his duties as Assistant Director (later Director) of Off-Campus Teaching, Rountree proceeded vigorously with development of both the Extramural and the Short Courses and Conferences programs.



The Field Representatives

The Division of University Extension has had field representatives since the World War TT era.

These men are assigned to different regions of the state, with headquarters in their assigned districts.

The field representatives spend full time helping individuals, organizations, and groups of people who wish and need to take advantage of the various kinds of educational opportunities offered by the University through the Division of University Extension; and consulting with individuals and groups in working out ways in which these programs can serve the community. Among the many services offered by the field representatives are:

Consulting with individuals and groups to help them discover and identify their needs for instructional programs; handling local arrangements for extension classes and other programs; acquainting prospective students with extension courses available and with steps they must take to enroll; telling individuals and organizations how to obtain films, speakers, etc., from the University; consulting with groups interested in development of conference or short-course programs, and helping them work out and arrange programs of university-level educational value.

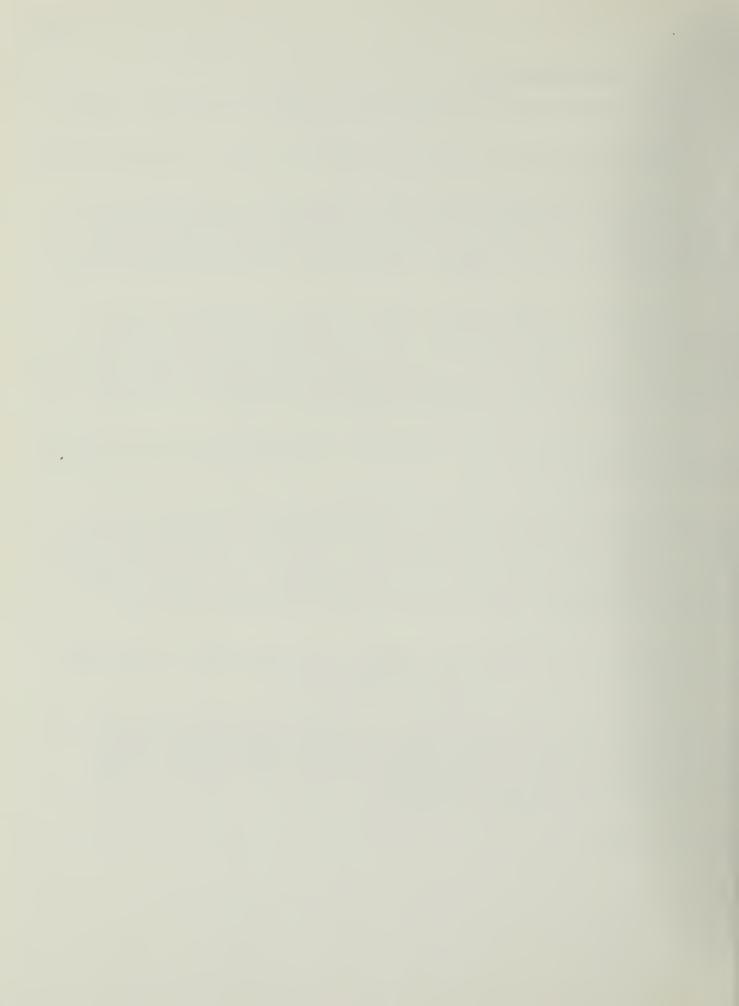
The Division's first man in the field was James Lichty, who during the Rountree administration of Off-Campus Classes, commuted for a time between the Urbana-Champaign campus and Springfield in this role.

Scott B. York, an experienced school administrator who had headed emergency governmental agencies during World War II, joined the staff as Extension Specialist and Field Representative (for Central Illinois) in Springfield (September, 1947-January, 1949). Dr. Tunis Dekker, since at Michigan State, took the same job for Chicago and Northern Illinois in September, 1948. For a time (September, 1949-January 1, 1956), Assoc. Professor Robert L. Johnston was field representative for Northwestern Illinois, headquartered in Rockford. Until his death in 1952, Robert Osborne was their counterpart in Southern Illinois.

Rountree left the University in late 1948. In January, 1949, York was brought in from Springfield as Supervisor (later Head and still later Director) of what then was given the designation of the Extramural Classes Section.

He was joined in 1957 by Johnston, who had been brought back to the campus from Rockford in 1956, but who spent his initial year on the Urbana-Champaign campus in the Short Courses and Conferences Program. Assoc. Professor Johnston, who had taught engineering drawing (1947-49) at the temporary post-World War II Galesburg campus, assists Professor York with overall coordination of Extramural Classes, and is the field representative for East Central Illinois.

The field staff now (June 1, 1968) consists of five Extension Specialists in addition to Johnston.



They are Fred W. Steuernagel, Southern Illinois (with offices in East St. Louis), who joined the staff in 1952; Walter V. Brown, West Central Illinois (offices in Springfield), joining in 1949, when York left the Springfield area; Dr. Leon Mayer, Northwestern Illinois (offices in Dixon-Sterling), who joined in September, 1962; and Arthur J. Proteau, who joined in September, 1958, and Richard Casper, who joined in September, 1965. The latter two men have offices in the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, and the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, respectively, and who share field responsibility for Chicago and Northeastern Illinois.

Brown was a veteran public school administrator, whose most recent service had been in the Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Steuernagel and Proteau came to the University from positions in industry; Dr. Mayer's original background was in agricultural education; and Casper had been a career military officer.

Also stationed full-time in Chicago (since September 1, 1967), is Dr. Herman Slayman, formerly a music educator from the Cincinnati area, who is working at the University of Illinois at the Medical Center in a Short Courses and Conferences Program of continuing post-professional education.



Civil Defense Program

In the Spring of 1963 the University and the Office of Civil Defense, U. S. Department of Defense, entered into a contract under which the Division of University Extension was to undertake a Program of instruction and the University would be fully reimbursed for such a Program by the Office of Civil Defense.

Assoc. Dean Gerald C. Carter was appointed Director of the Civil Defense Training Program. Two veteran science teachers and school administrators were recruited and given additional training at the Office of Civil Defense Staff College, Battle Creek, Michigan.

They are John P. Liggett and J. Russell Morris, both coming from the Illinois State Office of Public Instruction, where Morris was chief science consultant and Liggett was an instructor in civil defense adult education. Liggett became associate director of Civil Defense Training in the Division of University Extension on September-1, 1965.

On June 30, 1968, the U. of I. Civil Defense Training Program observed its fifth anniversary. Its purpose has been to educate leaders in government, business and industry as to their obligations in the field of civil defense, and to train personnel who will be at the forefront of the operational aspects of Civil Defense.

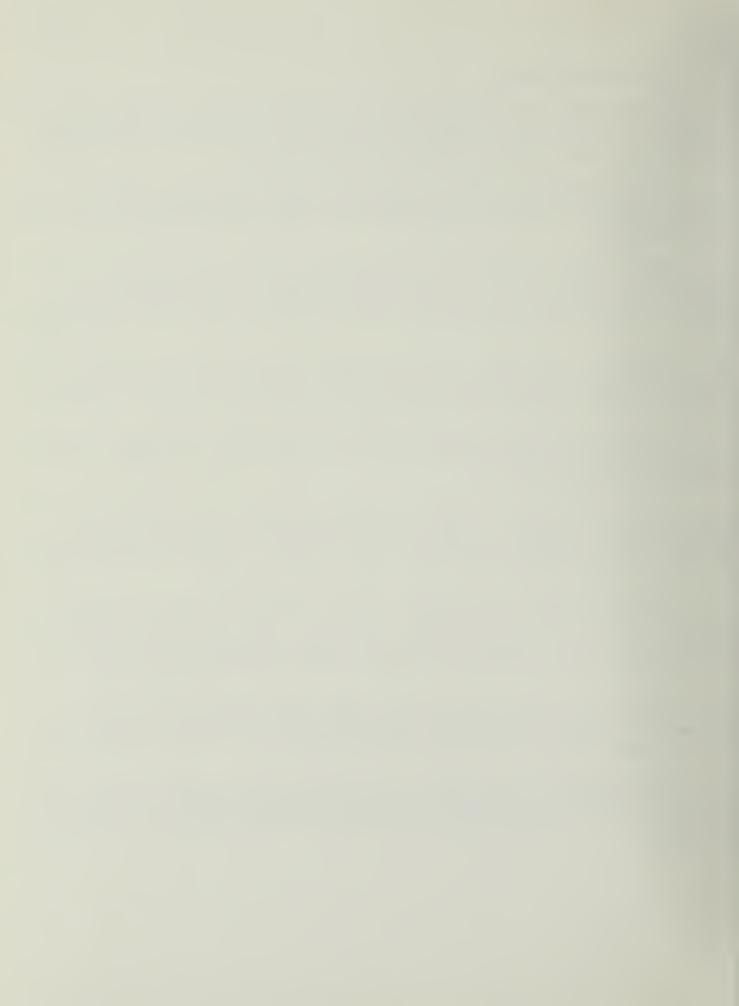
As the five-year period closed, more than 3,600 leaders in government, business, and industry have been trained through conference programs, and those trained in classes will have exceeded 1,200.

It is interesting to note that the annual attendance at the Conference for Public Officials and Leaders in Industry increased eight-fold in 1967-68 over the attendance for the first series of conferences in 1963-64. In 1967-68, 10 conferences were held with an estimated attendance of 1,376. The total conference attendance over the five-year period ending in June, 1968, will be well over 3,600.

Response to Civil Defense Training classes, although not showing as dramatic an increase, indicate that two and one-half times as many had successfully completed classes at the end of this year (1967-68) as did so the first year classes were offered. It is estimated that at the end of the five-year period, 1964-68, more than 1,200 will have graduated from the Civil Defense Training classes held throughout the state.

During the first three years of the program, emphasis was on training of Shelter Management Instructors and Radiological Monitoring Instructors. During the past two years, classes in Radiological Defense Officer, Civil Defense Management, and Emergency Operations Simulated Techniques have been added.

In the immediate future, plans are to emphasize courses in Plans and Operations, Civil Defense Management, and Emergency Operations Simulated Techniques, while continuing to offer technical instruction in Shelter Management Instructor, Radiological Monitoring Instructor, and Radiological Defense Officer. Sixteen classes are scheduled for 1968-69.



Since the State of Illinois has been well covered by conferences over the first five years of the Civil Defense program in the Division of University Extension, the limited University staff will not devote effort in 1968-69 to this phase of the program. When and if conferences are required, they will be conducted by the Illinois Civil Defense Agency.

On September 1, 1968, with Dr. Carter's retirement from the University, John Liggett, who has been Assoc. Director of Civil Defense Training, will become Director of this program.



Short Courses and Conferences

In the decade since the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Report, a total of 1,413 short courses, conferences, and institutes have been held in 20 communities, with 129,149 persons enrolled.

Meetings of perhaps more than usual interest have been the following: the annual three weeks of Art School for talented youngsters; annual institutes on Group Work in Psychiatric and Medical Settings; Leadership Training for Liberal Adult Education in Illinois; Explorations in Creative Architecture; annual Institutes on International Trade; an Auto Claims National Conference; and a Symposium on the Quaternary of Illinois.

The Short Courses and Conferences Section reports that, during fiscal year 1967, 167 short courses, conferences, and institutes were conducted at Champaign-Urbana, Allerton House, the Hott Memorial Center for Continuing Education, and in 16 other communities in the state. A total of 15,293 persons attended these programs.

These special courses vary in scope from college-level vocational and technical training to advanced professional training and cultural education. The programs often cross departmental and college lines; and, all of them offer the University an unusual opportunity to demonstrate flexibility of response in its instructional program.

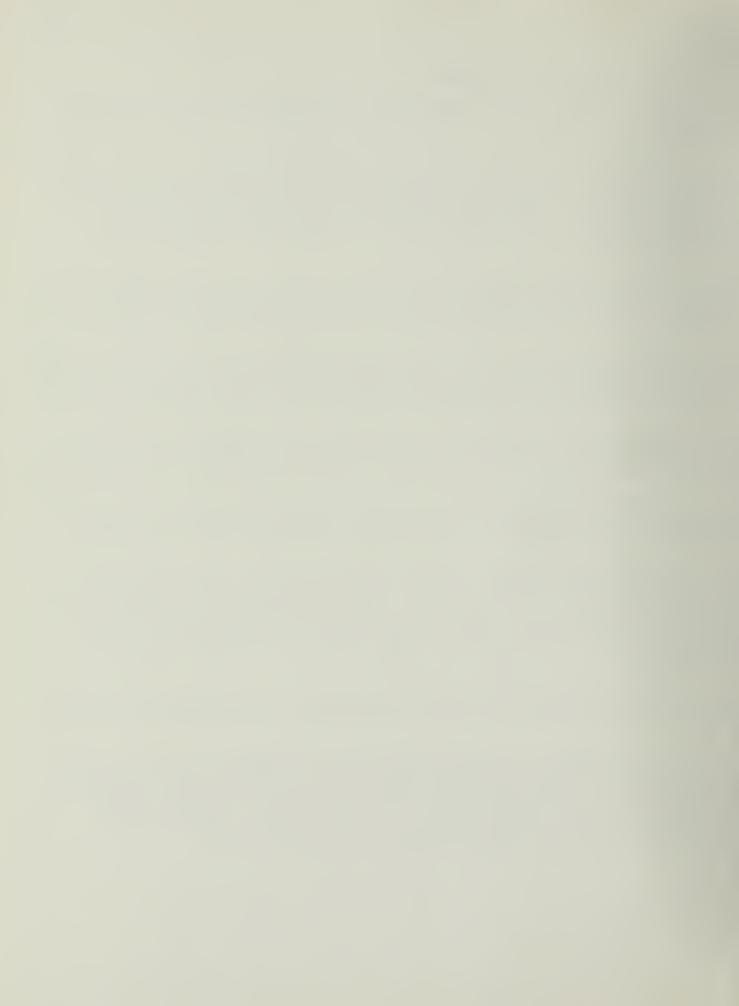
As in the past, the Section has concentrated on the following major fields of instruction: labor and management, business, engineering, education, law enforcement, liberal arts and sciences, home construction, library science, and fine and applied arts.

The following new projects are listed to illustrate the scope and character of the program and how professional, technical, and managerial persons want and need information and how many others satisfy personal, intellectual, and cultural goals.

1. Conference offerings in Library Science have been strengthened this year by the addition of new programs. The most notable was the five-day International Conference on Education for Librarianship. Twenty well-known library educators from Europe, Latin America, Canada and the United States presented papers on all phases of education for librarianship. Among the participants were persons from India, most countries in Europe, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and many countries in Latin America.

The conference was held in celebration of the 75th anniversary of the Graduate School of Library Science and as part of the observance of the University's centennial year.

2. The Conference on Dance and Related Arts was designed to bring together a selected group of dance teachers interested in the development of dance as one of the arts in education. These persons had an opportunity to participate with two dancers of national reputation, Merce Cunningham and Maria Tallchief. The group studied various facets of dance including dance for theatre, notation of dance, music for dance, dance for children, and writing for dance for one full week.



- 3. The University of Illinois at Chicago Circle with the cooperation of representatives of campus agencies of the major religions offered a workshop of The University, The Student, and The Congregation. This unique workshop was intended to give congregational leaders a one-day program to help them better understand the student in the new urban university, so that, subsequently, they might better minister to him and to the members of his family.
- 4. The Department of Classics cooperated with the Section in conducting a High School Latin Conference. The program presented important aspects of the civilizations of Greece and Rome not normally covered in high school.
- 5. The VIII Biennial Symposium on Animal Reproduction was originally conceived to encompass all vertebrate species with emphasis on basic rather than applied research. This year, the Symposium attempted to present and discuss basic work on reproductive physiology done with laboratory animals, domestic animals, and man.
- 6. The Small Homes Council-Building Research Council conducted a three-day Design Seminar for homebuilders, architects, and building materials suppliers. The Seminar was intended to give those in attendance an appreciation for good design in homebuilding.

In the beginning, 35 years ago, the few initial Short Courses and Conferences were handled by Dr. Browne himself.

The ESMWT program brought in a number of new people, including Professor H. C. Rountree who by 1947 had been given the title of Director of Off-Campus Teaching, and whose responsibilities included Short Courses and Conferences and Extramural Classes.

Rountree's resignation from the faculty in late 1948 left the responsibility for operating the program to Professor Robert K. Newton whose interests, however, lay mainly in Firemanship Training and Engineering Extension.

Therefore, shortly after Dr. Stanley C. Robinson joined the Division as Assistant (later Associate) Dean in 1948, he took over de facto supervision of Short Courses and Conferences.

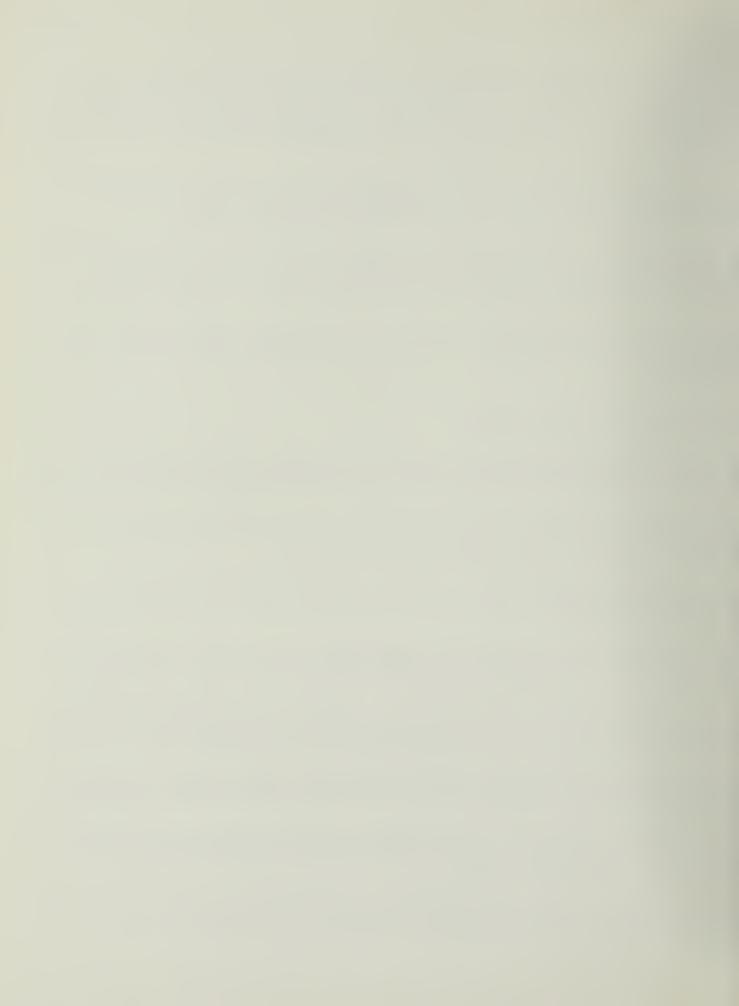
Professor Newton was then able to spend full time on the duties implied in his triple title -- Supervisor (later Head) of Engineering Extension, Supervisor (later Head after 1953) of Firemanship Training, and Director of the Illinois Fire College.

In 1952, Professor Norman Johnson was appointed to the Division administrative faculty as Supervisor (later Director) of Short Courses and Conferences and as Director of Allerton House and of the Hott Memorial Center for Continuing Education.

The Hott Memorial Center, although comparatively small, serves as a conference facility for groups of limited size and as an adjunct to Allerton House, three miles away in the countryside (see Page 9).

Located in Monticello, the Hott Memorial Center is a former private mansion, acquired by the University of Illinois in 1960, and--like Allerton House--used by it as a site for educational conferences.

It was turned over to the University by its owners, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell R. Hott. The word "memorial" in its title honors Mr. Hott's late parents and the Center's builders, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Hott.



With its surrounding grounds, the Hott Memorial Center occupies an entire city block. It is constructed of mellow red brick in Georgian Colonial style with stately white pillars. A center section is flanked by two massive wings.

Inside the mansion, the spacious major rooms allow educational conference participants to meet, discuss their concerns, and take their meals in grace and ease. The sleeping rooms in the main house have been augmented by additional two-bed units (carefully constructed within a former workshop-ballroom wing at the rear, so as not to spoil the lovely lines of the mansion), enabling the Center to house a total of 40 persons.

During his years in charge of the Short Courses and Conferences Program, Professor Johnson has had the assistance of a number of Conference Coordinators (Extension Specialists in Short Courses and Conferences). Among those who have gone to other positions are Dr. William Matthias Jr., now at Southern Illinois University, and Romayne Wicklund, now Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trustees. The present staff (1967-68) consists of Hugh M. Davison, Edward C. Kalb, and Richard Ulrich, and, in Chicago (see Page 26), Dr. Herman Slayman.



Extension in Visual Arts

Programs in art--notably summer credit extramural classes in painting, drawing, art education, etc., and the Allerton Park Summer Art School for high school students--had been carried on since 1950 by the Division of University Extension.

However, Extension in the Visual Arts did not come into existence as a formal component of the Division until 1962.

At that time, Professor Walter M. Johnson, a faculty member of the Department of Art, who had been the unofficial sparkplug of the various extension art activities, was placed on joint appointment between the College of Fine and Applied Arts, the Department of Art, and the Division and named to head the new Section as of September 1, 1963. He was promoted to Director, effective September 1, 1968.

The Allerton Park Art School, a unique program carried on in conjunction with the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, had begun as two week-long sessions, each with a separate enrollment of 75. In 1963, it went to three week-long sessions, with weekly enrollments of 85 students.

Some other new developments since 1962-63 include:

Traveling exhibits for use by schools, museums, art associations, and other institutions and organizations were fabricated in cooperation with the staff of Krannert Art Museum. The first exhibitions were put into circulation during 1963-64.

The "Saturday's Children" classes--more formally called the Creative Arts for Children Programs (Grades 1-6)--was established in September, 1965, and expanded to K-7 in September, 1967. This program of Saturday morning classes serves not only as a cultural resource for the children of East Central Illinois, but as a teaching laboratory for elementary and art education majors, in their junior years.

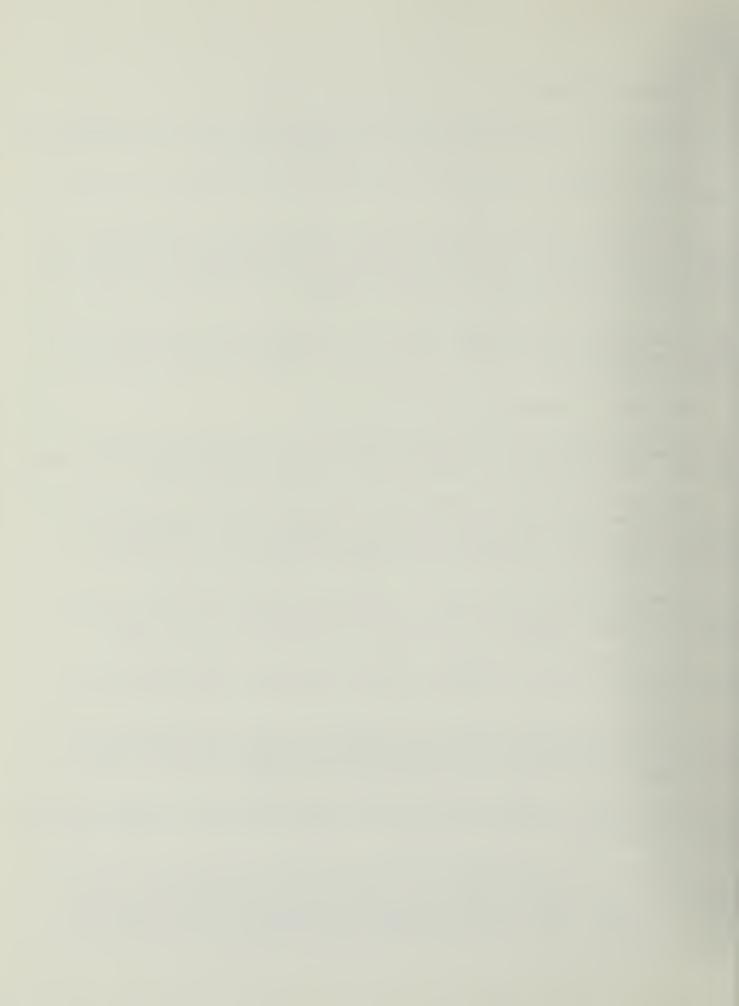
"Adventures in the Arts for Women," a cooperative program between Short Courses and Conferences, Extension in Visual Arts, and the Federated Women's Clubs, and consisting of summer workshops at Allerton House, was established in June, 1965.

The Town and Country Art Workshop, a cooperative program between Extension in Visual Arts and the Cooperative Extension Service in Agriculture, was established in October, 1965.

Honors Day for East Central Illinois Scholastic Art Awards was established in February, 1965, by Extension in Visual Arts, Scholastic Magazine, and a local business establishment to give recognition to talented junior and senior high school youths for achievements in fine art. In 1968, 100 pupils were honored.

On-going programs include noncredit campus evening courses in art, numerous off-campus credit and noncredit extramural art classes, and a number of annual or one-shot short courses and conferences.

Two programs fell by the wayside. The Insight Series of motion pictures-lectures-discussions, a venture between Extension in Visual Arts and the Visual Aids Service, lasted for one year, 1964-65. The Saturday lecture series on art, bringing important curators, collectors, and others to the campus, was in existence for two academic years, 1962-63, and 1963-64. They were withdrawn for reasons of expense, and not for lack of public interest.



Police Training Institute

The Illinois Police Training Institute, which was established in 1955 by a special act of the General Assembly, carried on its work under the aegis of Short Courses and Conferences until 1957, when its first full-time Director, Ervin H. Warren, was appointed. Its present Head, appointed upon Warren's retirement in 1966, is Professor Charles R. Taylor, who will become Director September 1, 1968.

The Institute has continued to carry on many of its activities with cooperation from the Short Courses and Conferences and Extramural Classes sections.

As the Institute developed, a number of specialized short courses covering a wide range of subject matter were offered in response to carefully identified needs for professional training and education in police science.

Among the initial course offerings considered most important is the Basic Law Enforcement Course designed for newly appointed police officers. This course affords instruction in both the basic theory and practice of law enforcement.

Other short courses were designed to meet such training needs as those of command officers, investigative officers, and officers assigned to work with juvenile offenders.

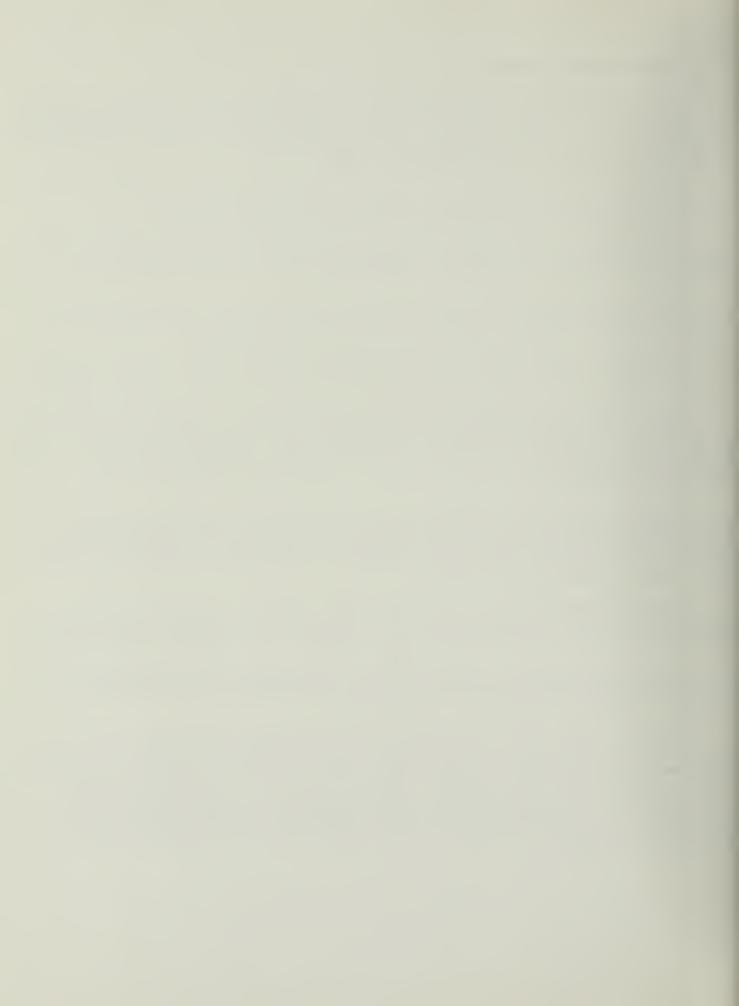
Shorter conferences, seminars and institutes which make an important contribution to the professional development of law enforcement became a part of the regular offerings of the Institute. Among the activities in this category are Judicial Conferences, Police-Community Relations Institutes, Juvenile Problems Conferences and Police Communications Seminars.

Responding to a growing statewide concern for improved and increased training of police officers on all levels of experience and responsibility, and to legislation encouraging such training by providing a measure of reimbursement to departments and/or communities sending their police officers to basic or specialized schools, the Institute made a number of additions to its staff.

Taylor had joined Warren on the staff in 1960. Others, in turn, with dates of appointment, were John F. Schaich (1962), A. M. Andrews (1963), Eugene W. Irvin (1966) and Everett P. Gibbs, John R. Kleberg, John B. McLaughlin, and Donald G. Hanna (all 1967).

As a greater awareness of the necessity for formal education and technical training for law enforcement officers developed, a number of significant new programs have developed. Among the new programs inaugurated were:

1962--the first classes were offered in the Professional Certificate Program in Police Science in cooperation with Extramural Classes; 1963--the first Police Instructor's Course was offered to assist in improving the quality of in-service training conducted within individual enforcement agencies; 1966--the first Basic Law Enforcement Course certified by the newly created Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board; 1967--offered the first Police Management Course designed for command level personnel; and 1967--conducted the first Police Executive Development Program in the State of Illinois.



New programs inaugurated, 1957-68, were:

1962--first programs offered in the Professional Certificate Program for Police Officers in Northeastern Illinois; 1966--substituted for the Institute's own prior basic course for "rookie" officers, the first Minimum Standards Basic Course (as prescribed by the Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board); 1967--conducted the first Police Executive Development Program in the State of Illinois.

During 1967-68, the Police Training Institute completed work under a \$24,000 contract with the Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board.

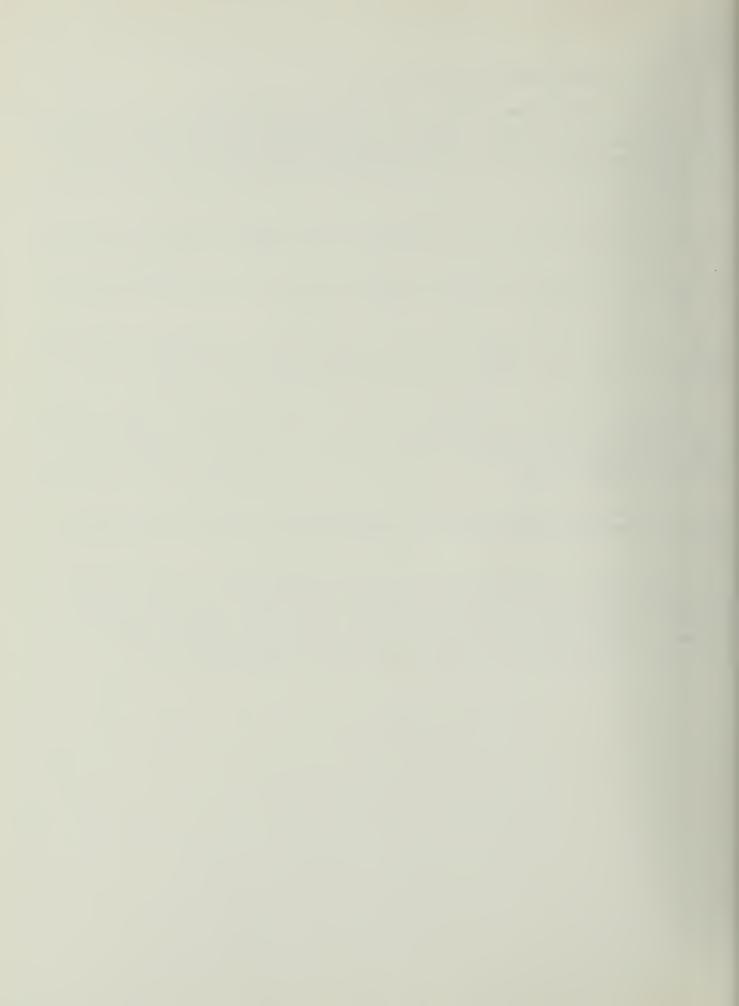
This contract called for the Institute faculty to develop curricula for use by any public or private institution of higher learning in Illinois which undertakes to offer officially-approved courses in police training.

Nine curricula were developed at the Institute and were accepted by the State Board: Advanced Law Enforcement, Criminal Investigation, Law for Police, Juvenile Officers' Training, Police Supervision, Police Management, Police Executive Development, Fingerprint Classification, and Advanced Fingerprint Identification.

During 1967-68, the following courses, in addition to the Certificate Program in Northeastern Illinois, were offered by the Police Training Institute one or more times: Basic (Minimum Standards); Fingerprint Identification and Classification; Police Supervision; Advanced Law Enforcement; Executive Development; Police Management, and Criminal Investigations.

Also on the schedule were the Police Training Institute Alumni Retraining Seminars; Midwest Auto Theft Conference; Juvenile Officers Training Course; and Law for Police.

Each year, the Institute receives from local governmental officials or from administrators of police departments, a number of requests for assistance from the professional staff in evaluating organizational or operational procedures, measuring personnel and departmental efficiency, and assisting in the solution of major problems. The Institute accepts as many of the requests for consultant services where a significant professional contribution can be made, as scheduling permits.



Firemanship Training

Although the Illinois Fire College (see above) had been conducted by various agencies of the University since 1925, and had been under Division of University Extension jurisdiction since 1954, the Division at first carried it on as a project of the Short Courses and Conferences section.

Firemanship Training became a separate entity within the Division in 1957, when, on October 1, Chief Joseph I. Fetters took over as head of Firemanship Training. For the first several years, he worked closely with Professor Robert K. Newton of Short Courses and Conferences, who had been given the title and responsibilities as supervisor, Firemanship Training. When Professor Newton retired in 1963, Firemanship Training became less actively associated with Short Courses and Conferences, since it had by then emerged into a program of year-long, state-wide training activities.

On November 15, 1957, to go back to the section's beginning, the Executive Board of the Illinois Fire Service Training Program held a meeting at the Engineers Club, Chicago. A tentative budget for the six-month period to June 30, 1958, was submitted, and the Board members voted unanimous support of the program.

The first activity under the new program was an Instructor Training Course December 16-19, 1957 at Allerton Park.

As the full-scale Firemanship Training Program got underway, Dean Browne outlined an eight-point proposal for its guidance. Its goals should be, he said:

1. Improving the Fire College Program; 2. conducting regional schools for fire officers so that they should have to drive no more than 25 miles from their home communities to attend; 3. establishing an instructional staff of full- and part-time men; 4. working on a public information program which would include fire prevention instruction and public recognition of the services rendered by training firemen; 5. conducting specialized schools; 6. stimulating research; 7. inquiring into the possibilities of certification for training firemen; and 8. establishment of training facilities on campus.

His suggestion under number 3, above, led to the training and appointment of part-time nonuniversity instructors to aid with regional instruction throughout the State.

Early in the days of the Fire College--in 1928, to be exact--a Fire Training Tower had been built on South Sixth Street (present site of the National Council of Teachers of English). In June, 1958, the University administration expressed its wish of making other use of the plot upon which the Training Tower was located. A written agreement was made between the Administration, the Division, and the Fire Service Agencies, under which the University was to make another space available for a new Tower and other buildings for Firemanship Training, particularly for use during the Illinois Fire College. That space, located on South First Street Road, is the site of the present, partially-finished tower facility, with the first stage of construction having been completed in 1965.

The growth of the Firemanship Training Program can be illustrated by a few comparisons:



- --The first Illinois Fire College, in 1923, was attended by a handful of firemen; in 1956-57, over 1,000 attended.
- -- The 1958 Firemanship Training budget was \$34,000; the 1967-68 biennial budget appropriation for Firemanship Training was \$200,000.
- --From one program, the Illinois Fire College, the activities have grown to include regional schools, specialized schools, and (since 1963) a full-blown major project of instruction in fire safety and evacuation for nursing homes and hospitals.
- Chief W. J. Eckert joined the staff January 1, 1960. He became Head of Firemanship Training, succeeding the retiring Chief Fetters, in January, 1963, and has been promoted to Director, effective September 1, 1968.

At the present time (1967-68), the Firemanship Training staff includes three full-time specialists in addition to Chief Eckert, and six part-time nonuniversity instructors. The full-time specialists are Charles Roblee* (appointed May 1, 1963), Gerald Monigold (appointed April 1, 1963), and Roger Sweet (appointed July 1, 1965). Roblee and Monigold have headquarters, with Chief Eckert, in Urbana-Champaign; Sweet, with special responsibilities in Southern Illinois, works out of Mt. Vernon. The equipment, in addition to the partially-completed facility on South First Street Road, includes four station wagons, five 16-mm projectors, three overhead projectors, one slide projector, and 35 training films and/or transparencies, a cutaway pump, rescue equipment, and a pump trainer.

^{*} Roblee's resignation, to accept an appointment at another educational institution, was to become effective September 1, 1968; his replacement had not yet been named when this record was compiled.



Extension in Music

Extension in Music, which had been first established in 1946 as "Music Extension," did not have a full-time director until 1948-49, when Paul Painter was appointed.

Painter served in this post until September, 1961, when he was succeeded by Daniel J. Perrino. Perrino, whose background was in public school music, accepted other duties within the University in September, 1968.

In its early years, "Music Extension" carried on extramural classes for teachers; sponsored workshops and conferences on the campus; administered the Illinois All-State Music Activity (with the Illinois Music Education Association); published the Illinois Music Educators Journal; and administered the music contests for high school pupils throughout the state.

Illinois Summer Youth Music, a series of on-campus "camps" for grade- and high-school musicians, was begun in 1949.

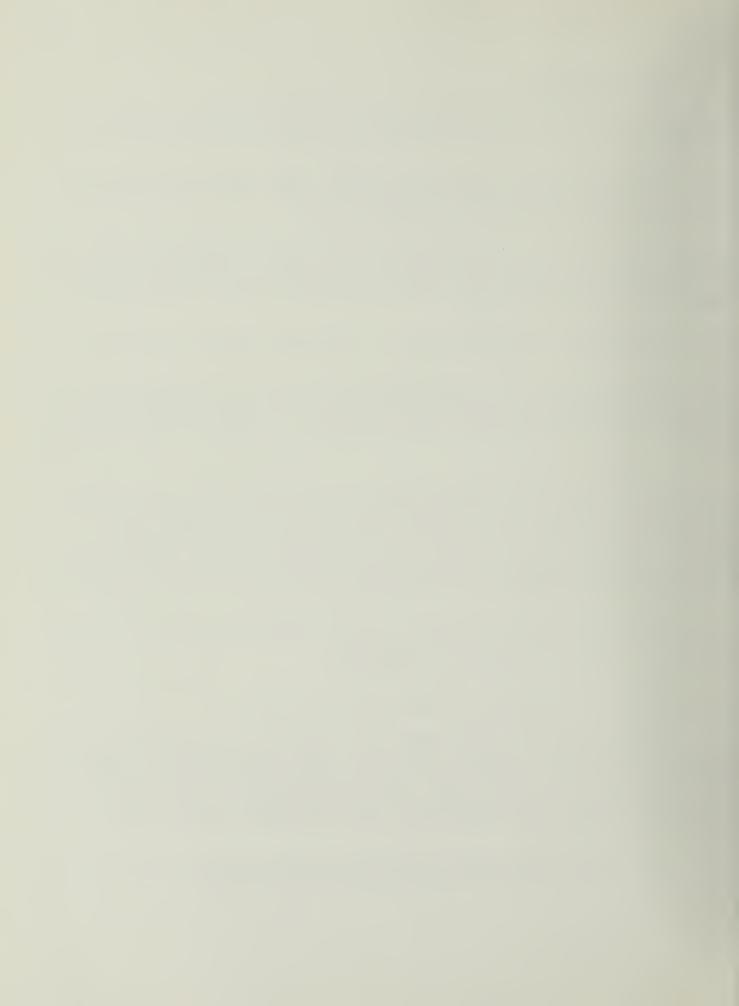
Certain of the early activities have been turned over to other agencies. The music contests, for example, are administered (like other contests involving school children) through the Illinois High School Association. The All-State Music Activity no longer is held on the campus, nor is the Illinois Music Educators Journal published here.

In 1962, the section underwent drastic reorganization, with the new emphasis being placed on educational quality and upon research. Closer liaison was developed with the School of Music and the University Bands, including the establishment of an Advisory Committee with representatives from various divisions within those two agencies. The section became an active part of the academic program, playing a role in the curriculum evaluation and review. Illinois Summer Youth Music was restructured to become more instructionally and educationally oriented; the "recreational" aspects of the program were de-emphasized, and the educational content was strengthened.

Meanwhile, the section developed a program of involvement with music educators throughout the state, as well as a formal association with the State Office of Public Instruction in curriculum evaluation and development.

Among the newer approaches made by Extension in Music in its efforts to serve the musical needs of the schools and communities of the state are:

- --In 1966, Extension in Music became the Illinois agency through which the national "Young Audiences" Program is carried on. Under this program, professional ensembles are brought into the schools for "live" concert-demonstrations. In this program, ensembles are used (as of June, 1968) from the faculties of five sister institutions: the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Southern Illinois University at Carbondale and at Edwardsville; Western Illinois University; and Northern Illinois University.
- --Three Chamber Music symposia, with outstanding high school musicians chosen by tape audition to participate, are held annually at Allerton House.



- -- The section is participating with the Illinois Arts Council in an ambitious Program of Community Music Development.
- --The section currently administers three research programs involving funds from outside the University--two with federal backing, one with financing by a private foundation.
- --There has been the addition of three additional extramural classes, coupled with an understanding with the School of Music faculty that they are to play an increasingly important role in the teaching of these.
- --An effort is underway to bring international music into Illinois schools, utilizing the international students on the University's campus in lecture-demonstrations in elementary and secondary schools of the State.
- --The section's research activities are emphasizing the exploration and development of electronic devices in music teaching--the video tape recorder, educational television, and 8 mm. cartridge color films, using the Mark IV projector.
- --Exploration is underway in the Urban Problems areas, with programs being developed on Arts in the Ghettos, and with pilot projects scheduled both in Chicago and in Urbana-Champaign.
- --An Illinois Summer Youth Music project, allied to but separate from that in Urbana-Champaign, is being planned for the Chicago Circle campus for the summer of 1969.

During the past decade, faculty and staff growth has been significant. In 1947-48, "Music Extension" had two faculty members and one secretary; in 1967-68, Extension in Music has seven faculty members, one graduate assistant, and three secretaries. In addition, it enjoys the active participation in Extension in Music activities of 37 members of the faculty of the School of Music at Urbana-Champaign.

With Perrino's resignation from Extension in Music as of September, 1968, the continuing members of the administrative staff were:

Schaefer; Professor Arthur L. Johnson, who came from the Peoria school system in October, 1961, as a specialist in music education administration; Dr. Robert Thomas, who came from Southern Illinois University in September, 1962, to develop extension programs in elementary music and music teacher supervision (associate professor); Asst. Professor John O'Connor, who came in September, 1967, from the Air Force and concert stage to become academic coordinator of Illinois Summer Youth Music; and Asst. Professor Donald L. Miller, who came from the LaGrange schools in 1964, and Asst. Professor Thomas J. Wisniewski, from the Lombard schools in 1967, both to work in the string extension program founded by Professor Gilbert Waller. Professor Waller, who had been on the U. of I. faculty since 1948, working during the intervening years also with the Division of University Extension, retired on September 1, 1967.



Special Programs and Research

Special Programs and Research was established as a section within the Division of University Extension on September 1, 1964, with the addition of Harold W. Wecke to the academic-administrative faculty.

As is indicated by its name, this section coordinates and gives systematic support to the various research activities carried on by individuals and/or sections and programs of the Division, and administers those educational programs which, by some special circumstances, do not fall into the bailiwicks of the other sections.

Among the research activities channeled through this section since 1964 are:

Comparison studies involving on and off campus students; summer and non-summer enrollments in correspondence studies; and evaluation studies concerning the Police Training Institute offerings, and evaluation of the Management Development Program in West Chicago.

Miss Isabelle Sarah Purnell, a member of the University of Illinois staff since 1946, joined the Special Programs and Research staff in May, 1967, as an extension specialist and assistant to Wecke, who is Head of the section.



Multi-Media Instruction

The Division of University Extension is involved in an ambitious yet experimental program of Multi-Media Instruction. This program, which had a modest beginning in the second semester of 1966-67, is significant in that it includes not one but many combinations of ingredients: correspondence study, on-campus class and/or orientation meetings, the extramural class approach, and student telephone conferences with instructors.

Thus, although information on this approach to off-campus instruction is listed among that on the Division sections, it should be emphasized that remote teaching, in its various combinations of ingredients, is not applicable to or usable exclusively by any single section within the Division. On the contrary, all the sections can and probably will participate in remote teaching to some extent within the very near future.

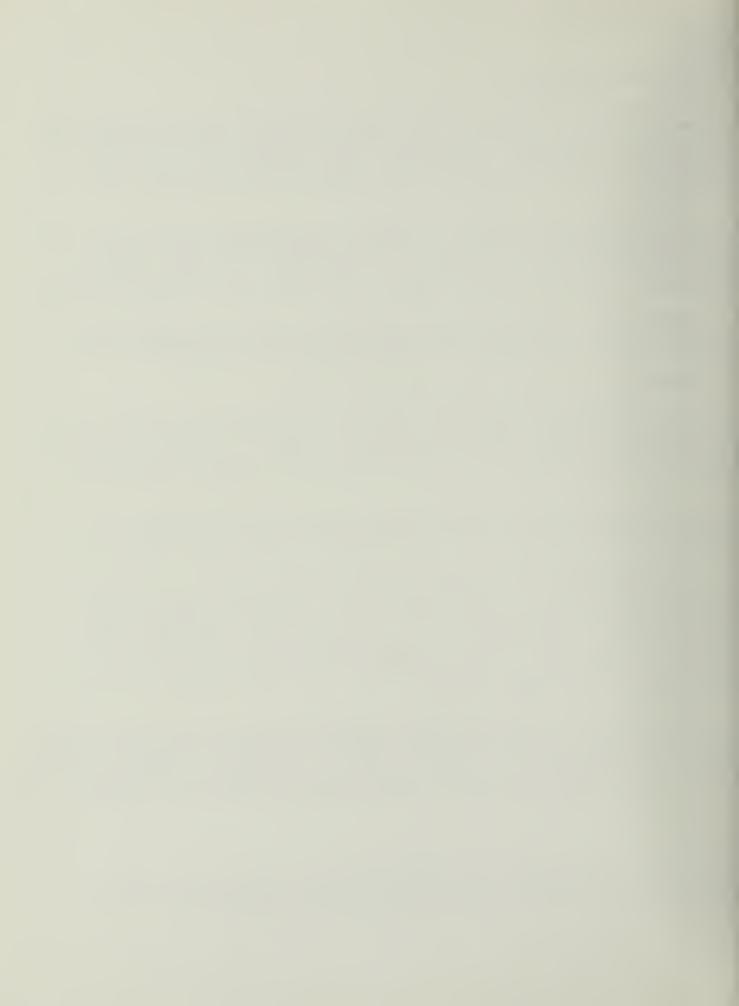
Remote classes taught by multi-media methods are conducted via telephone lines using VERB (Victor Electrowriter Remote Blackboard) for writing and speaker phones for voice contact. Several types of telephone connections are utilized.

As of June, 1968, these types of connections include:

- 1. The University's WATS lines, which reach every community in the State at no extra cost to the Division of University Extension, since the University already pays a flat fee for the service. However, these lines are crowded with regular University business calls during day hours, and thus are available for extension teaching only after 5 p.m.
- 2. The University's Tie-Lines between the campus at Urbana-Champaign, the two campuses at Chicago, the city of Chicago proper, and the State capitol city of Springfield. Like the "WATS" lines, these are best used for teaching in the evening.
- 3. The new UNIVEX NET (University Extension Network), created and provided by the Illinois Bell Telephone Company for the U. of I. This two-line loop--one line for voice and one line for writing--now connects the five metropolitan areas of Urbana-Champaign, Rockford, Springfield, Decatur, and the Quad Cities (Rock Island, Moline, and East Moline, Ill., plus Davenport, Ia.). It is available to the Extension Division exclusively 24 hours a day. It can be extended (and proposals are now in the mill toward this purpose) to other areas of the State. This system utilizes G.S.A. (General Service Administration) Telpac circuits.

The courses taught during the Spring semester, 1968, using the multi-media approach included six courses in engineering and one in advanced mathematics, all intended either for qualified students seeking college credit and/or as refreshers for graduate engineers. Another use of this approach is in library science.* And proposals for similarly-presented courses in other subject-matter areas are being screened in preparation for 1968-69.

Ann Fox, part-time instructor in the Graduate School of Library Science, spent six months developing this course. She worked with Professor Robert Lorenz, Office of Instructional Services, who worked on supporting materials, slides, etc.



While most of the instruction is done via VERB, in all these cases the actual percentage of remote teaching ranges from 60% to 100% depending on individual course requirements. Four of the Spring, 1968, classes required the regular submission of assignments by correspondence. Four required the students to meet on campus a number of times throughout the semester. All had regular periodic examinations and final examinations. In five cases the instructors were available at specified times to students for private consultation over the telephone hookup.

Many combinations are possible within the general framework built around the pasic use of VERB plus speaker phones. For example, in some instances, the instructor visited each class site during the semester, conducting his "broadcast" to the other sites from there; in one, the instructor taught a "live" on-campus class, utilizing /ERB and the telephone lines to also instruct students at off-campus sites; and other mixtures and approaches also were being used.

Most importantly, deliberate and continuous periodical evaluation is built into every class. Control groups of on-campus classes are set up. Each operation--and its individual variations--is under constant scrutiny and is the subject of continual appraisal. Research is underway on several facets of the program, and reports will follow.

Moreover, the University of Illinois Division of University Extension—in working out its approaches to multi-media instruction—is unusually fortunate in two ways: first, it has been possible to remodel and equip former office space into a modern laboratory-broadcasting facility allowing a great deal of flexibility in course presenation; second, it has enjoyed a marked degree of cooperation from specialists at the Illinois Bell Telephone Company.

The Division of University Extension members most active in developing this instructional approach and working out details of its application are Harold W. Wecke, Head, Special Programs and Research; Jimmy W. Seyler, Academic Coordinator, Extension in Engineering; Professor Scott B. York, Director, Extramural Classes; and (until his leaving the University in the summer of 1968) Professor Donald W. Scotton, Head, Correspondence Courses.



Extension in International Affairs

In response to a public demand for greater understanding and knowledge of world affairs, Extension in International Affairs was established as a separate program in the Division of University Extension on September 1, 1954.

During its short history, it has provided bibliographical materials, speakers' services, and the Foreign Policy Association's "Great Decisions" eight-week study and discussion program to over 2,000 citizens of Illinois.

Several major conferences on world affairs, sponsored by Extension in International Affairs, have enabled opinion-makers to become better informed of critical issues which involve the United States in global politics. These conferences, centering on such important topics as "The Crisis in Southeast Asia," "Responsibilities of a Superpower in International Politics," and "The Role of Public Opinion in the Formulation of American Foreign Policy," have brought Illinois citizens into contact with distinguished U. S. Congressmen, foreign diplomats, scholars, and journalists, who have a particular expertise in international affairs and foreign policy.

During 1966-68, a number of surveys were conducted to determine the interests and needs of social science teachers who teach world affairs courses in Illinois high schools and junior colleges. Extension in International Affairs is cooperating closely with school teachers and administrators to improve course content and instruction in classes of foreign affairs. Special bibliographical and speakers services are available to high schools and colleges.

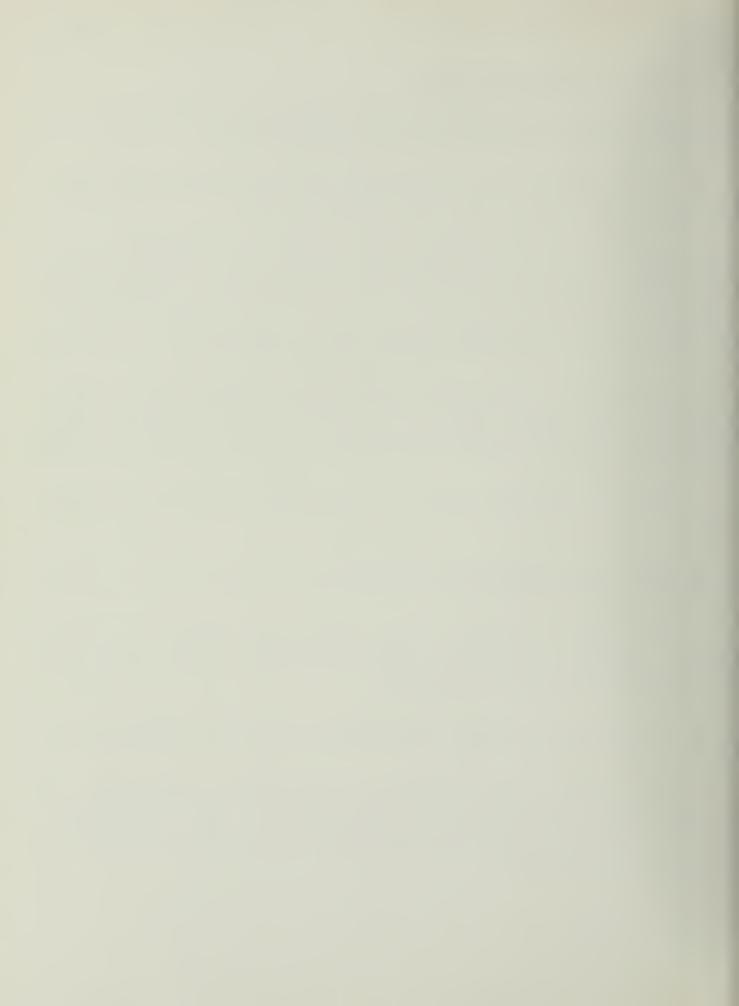
Extension in International Affairs also serves as a clearing house in Illinois in providing special guest lecturers for civic organizations in cities throughout the State.

In all of its functions, Extension in International Affairs works closely with appropriate academic departments at the University of Illinois--Political Science, History, Psychology, the Center for Asian Studies, etc.

In the field of research, it has published an extensive survey on the need for education in international affairs in Illinois, "World Affairs Programs in Illinois." Annually, it publishes a bibliography of current publications in foreign affairs. After each major world affairs conference, Extension in International Affairs publishes the papers which were presented at the conference.

The first academic coordinator of Extension in International Affairs was Dr. Betty Glad, Assistant Professor of Political Science, who held this position from September, 1964, to September, 1966.

After an interim, she was succeeded by J. Terry Iversen, who also holds a joint appointment with the University of Illinois Department of Political Science, and who joined both that department and the Division on September 1, 1967. Iversen came to the U. of I. from the University of Wyoming. Assisting during the interim between Dr. Glad's and Iversen's tenures, and as assistant to Iversen, 1967-68 (on a part-time basis) was Mrs. Pola Triandis.



Extension in Engineering

The present Extension in Engineering Program conducted cooperatively by the College of Engineering and Division of University Extension stemmed, insofar as the Division was concerned, from the World War II Engineering Science and Management War Training Program (see Page 8ff).

When ESMWT was phased out, an engineer who had been on its administrative faculty, Robert K. Newton, joined the Short Courses and Conferences staff as Supervisor (later Head), Engineering Extension and (after 1953), Head, Firemanship Training, and Director, Illinois Fire College.

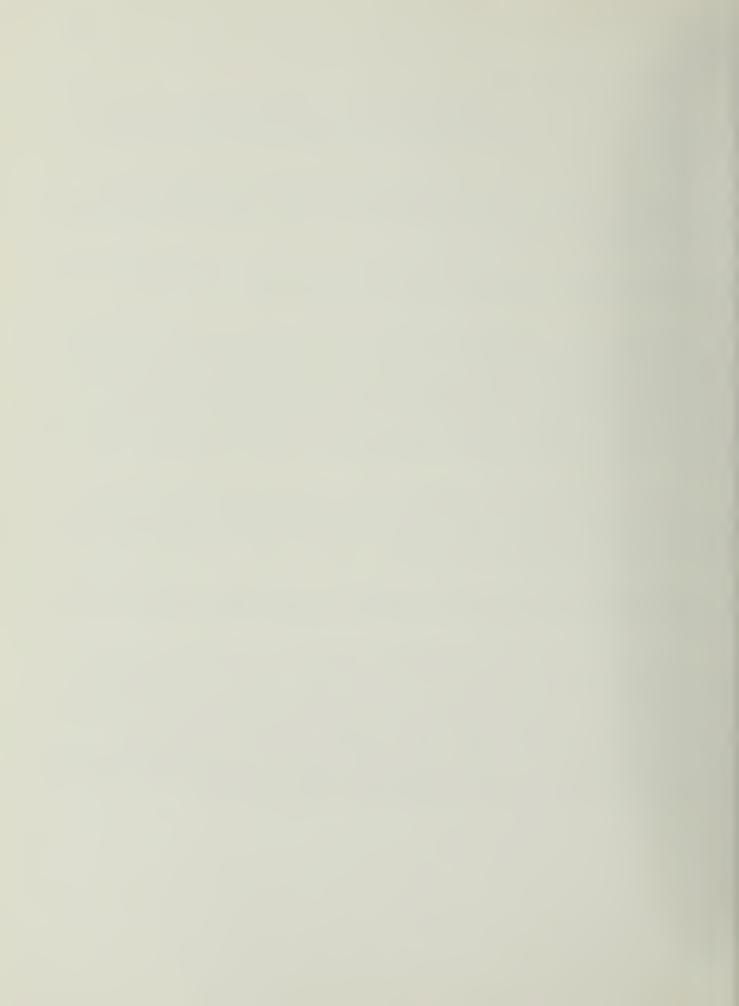
As noted above (Page 35) Firemanship Training was separated from Short Courses and Conferences when the Firemanship Training Section was established in 1957, although Newton retained supervisory control for several years.

Newton's role in Engineering Extension was to help organize (with cooperation from the Illinois Society of Professional Engineers) refresher courses for candidates for the state Professional Engineers' License. Held at key points in Illinois each semester beginning in 1949, the courses were and are administered through the Division and are taught by College of Engineering faculty. They have prepared thousands of graduate engineers to take tests designed to give them professional status roughly equivalent to that of the accountant who is a CPA, or a law graduate who is admitted to the Bar. During this period, he also coordinated short courses, conferences, and institutes in engineering. Newton retired in 1963.

However, in February, 1961, Jimmy W. Seyler, an assistant professor of Civil Engineering on the College of Engineering faculty, had been given a joint status in the College and the Division to take responsibility for off-campus engineering classes, working through the Extramural Class Section. Professor Newton continued to handle engineering short courses until his retirement.

Seyler's appointment as Academic Coordinator of Extension in Engineering--on joint appointment in the Division and the College, and with duties embracing all phases of engineering extension education--was effective September 1, 1963.

Today (June 1, 1968), the Extension in Engineering Program in the Division of University Extension and College of Engineering now serves as the coordinating agency for all engineering extension efforts. Its cutting edge currently is directed toward extramural credit and noncredit classes for professional and prospective engineers throughout the state, (see Page 21), while the Professional Engineer Course, partially preparatory to taking the state examination, is being continued. Extension in Engineering also has pioneered in the multi-media approach to off-campus teaching (see Page 40), although several other components of the Division--including Special Programs and Research, Extramural Classes, and Correspondence Study--also have been and are deeply involved in the planning and initial stages of this activity.



Continuing Education in Veterinary Medicine

A coordinated program of post-graduate education for doctors of veterinary medicine was established jointly on February 1, 1967, by the College of Veterinary Medicine, Cooperative Extension Service of the College of Agriculture, and Division of University Extension. Cooperating is the Illinois Veterinary Medical Association.

Dr. J. R. Pickard was named the first Academic Coordinator of Continuing Education in Veterinary Medicine.

The Program is housed and centered in the College of Veterinary Medicine, which also is directing its educational content and fields of emphasis. Cooperative Extension is continuing to support field services in veterinary medicine. The Division of University Extension is assisting the College of Veterinary Medicine in conducting an increasing number of conferences on campus and in various regions of the state, and in inaugurating and conducting extramural classes for graduate doctors of veterinary medicine. The Illinois Veterinary Medical Association is lending limited financial support to help get the expanded program started.

It should be noted, however, that Extension in Veterinary Medicine existed even before the College of Veterinary Medicine itself was established.

The significance of the three-way approach which was instituted in 1967 is that it gives new impetus and coordination to the entire effort.



Programs in Cooperation with ILIR

The Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations was established by action of the University Board of Trustees on March 9, 1946, after encouraging legislation had been enacted the previous year by the Illinois General Assembly.

The Board resolution establishing ILIR clearly defined one of its major tasks as to "foster, establish, and correlate....extension work in labor relations."

To facilitate this extension function, ILIR works with and through the Division of University Extension. There have been a number of joint appointments between the Division and ILIR. Professor Phillips L. Garman coordinates the labor portion of the extension program, Professor Earl C. Wolfe coordinates the management programs in extension, and there are two joint appointees (Asst. Professor Stanley Rosen and Asst. Professor William J. Adelman) working in the Chicago area DUE-ILIR labor extension activities.

Information Services

The Division of University Extension's Information Services Office came into being on September 1, 1957.

At that time, Dean Robert B. Browne made the appointment effective of Mrs. Helen Stanton Farlow, a veteran newspaper reporter/writer who also had many magazine, TV, and radio articles and/or scripts to her credit, as Extension Specialist in Journalism. She since has been promoted, and given the title of Editor, Information Services.

Mrs. Farlow had had earlier experience with the Division, having served on a part-time basis as publicity officer for the old ESMWT program.

The editor handles all editorial and public information facets of the Division of University Extension's state-wide program; puts out the Division's news and information publication, "Statewide Campus;" and supervises compilation of a biennial roster of faculty from other agencies of the University who take part directly in programs administered through the Division.



In Conclusion

Now, as it observes its 35th year, the Division of University Extension is the largest "school" in the University as far as enrollment is concerned.

In 1966-67--latest year for which complete figures are available--a total of 47,756 adult part-time "students" were enrolled in formal programs of instruction conducted through the Division.

These people were enrolled in Extramural Classes, Civil Defense Instructors' Fraining, Short Courses and Conferences, Correspondence Courses, Firemanship Training, Police Training, Special Programs, Summer Youth Music, Speech Workshops, and Creative Art for Children.

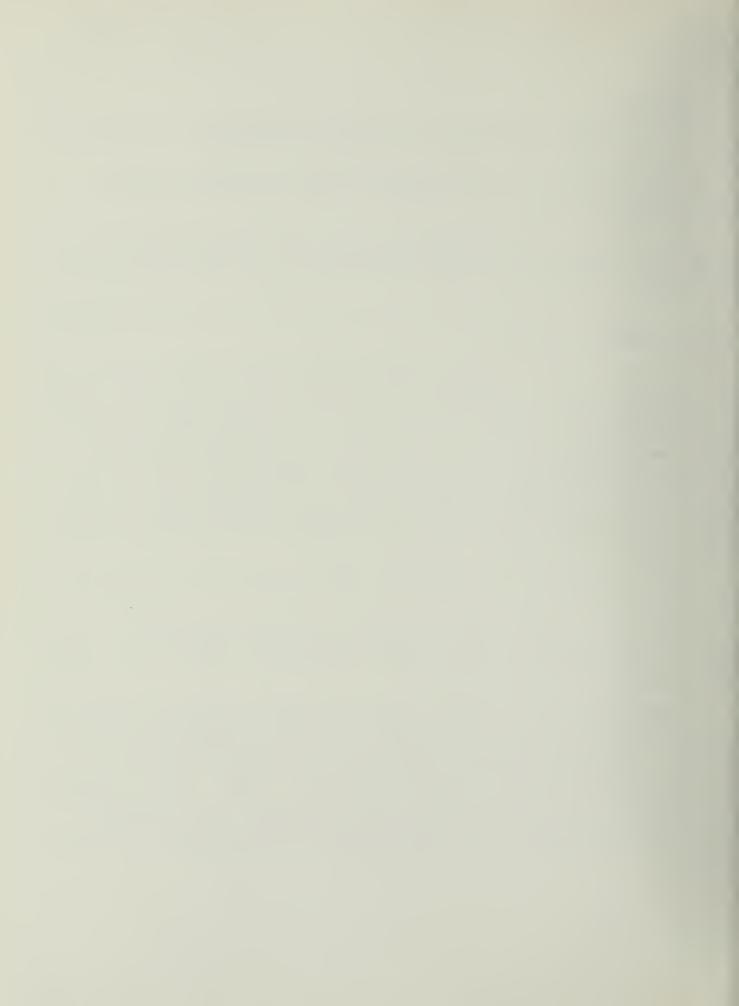
The 47,756 total represented an increase of 4.8 per cent over the 45,581 enrolled in parallel programs in 1965-66.

However, the enrollments in strictly formal phases of the Division's overall activity did not include such audiences as those involved in the 62 College Day programs participated in by the field representatives; the 37,020 lay citizens participating in and observing Firemanship Training; those attending functions and/or programs at Hott Memorial and Allerton House not under Division supervision; those attending lecture programs under Extension in International Affairs; the estimated total audience of 36,755 attending off-campus performances arranged through Extension in Music, or the 31,327 benefited by the Young Audiences Program; those reached through consultant services conducted by Firemanship Training and the Police Training Institute; or those thousands who benefited by the educational films distributed to 3,879 regular institutional users--schools (public and private), colleges and universities, libraries, and other organizations--through the Visual Aids Service.

The late Dean Browne, in 1951, outlined a credo which was that of the Division of University Extension for its first quarter-century:

"It is my conviction that, over the long pull, the greatest contribution University Extension can make...lies in developing and conducting sound education, of an intellectual level appropriate to the University, and letting its work win public esteem by the recognition of its own excellence.

"University Extension is primarily an educational venture, and its worth must be determined by what its students learn. There is no short, easy avenue to competence, nor to the breadth of learning that it requires. It is only by steady and persistent application to learning tasks, such as requires industry, time and effort, that any significant learning can take place. These sometimes are painful. The French have a saying that patience is bitter, but its fruits are sweet. In such a venture, it may be expected that the fainthearted and slothful will fall out and fail. It is not possible to do what needs to be done and keep everyone happy and pleased. Popular approval cannot be the primary goal, save as it comes from those reasonable enough to discern genuine worth. In the long run, it is only the opinions of such persons that are worth the winning.



"This rather conservative policy has been followed by reputable universities in conducting their extension activities. They have refused to make extravagant claims for what continued education will do for people. They abjure promotional methods of enticing enrollments by encouraging persons to undertake training for careers in which they have little likelihood of succeeding. They paint no rosy pictures of the boss discovering the young man at his home-study lessons, clapping him on the shoulder and making him vice-president of the company. Quite the contrary, they promise little save the personal satisfaction that comes from solid learning tasks faithfully accomplished by steady and sustained devotion to the hard business of learning and growing, and the confidence that may be won from the ability to do a good job, to discharge one's civic responsibilities intelligently, to enrich one's leisure, and to face the real business of living hopefully.

"All this may seem pedestrian, but over the years, it will yield its dividends to the University as well as to the student."

To that statement, Dean Robinson adds:

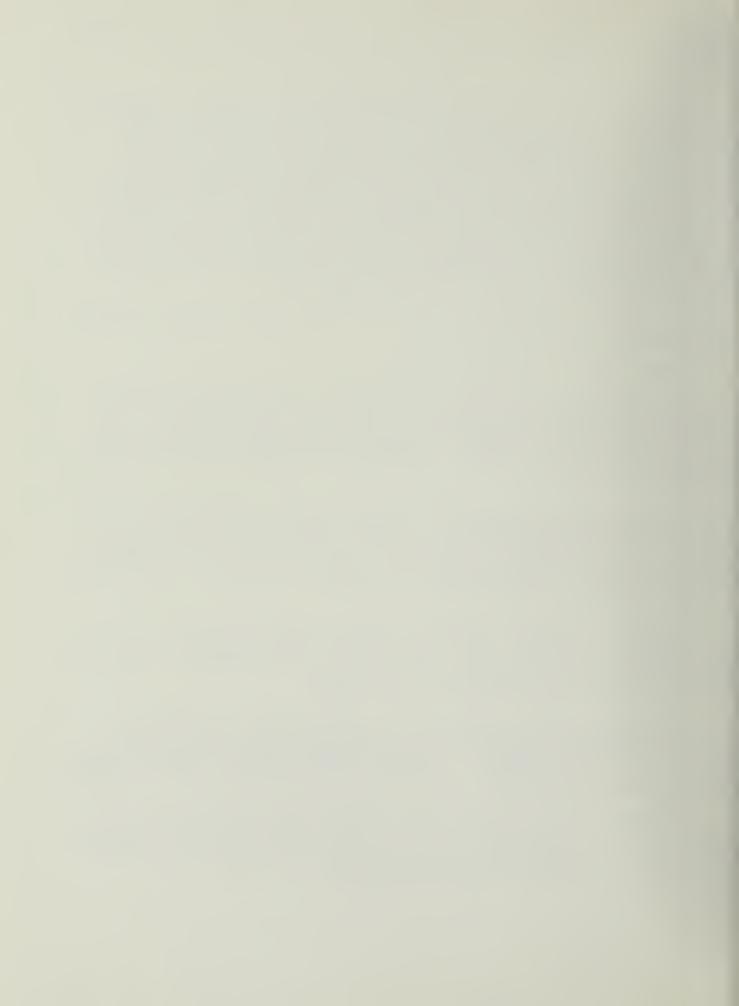
"The observations made by the late Dean Browne in the preceding paragraphs are sound and still characterize reputable university extension programs. This is not intended to imply that university extension has become static, a condition that must never prevail. On the contrary, it supports my predecessor's conviction that truly beneficial, substantive learning requires ability, earnest efforts, persistence, and patience.

"These requirements--accompanied by alertness to the numerous and frequently startling changes permeating our society, a desire to keep abreast of them as well as with the new related knowledge being produced at formerly inconceivable rates, a desire to acquire and maintain a broadened yet coherent perspective of developments during the latter half of the Twentieth Century--characterize earnest, mature citizens who address themselves to continuing their educations.

"University extension is and must continue to be the 'cutting edge' of related, meaningful learning for experienced, dedicated adult students as it assists them in discovering solutions to major social, occupational, governmental, and economic problems through skillful coordination and application of seasoned truths, proven principles, and new concepts derived from new knowledge.

"Such efforts and goals demand revised, updated, and new learning and instructional approaches by extension as it assists experienced, earnest members of our learning society in acquiring, relating, and applying pertinent knowledge to solving their significant problems; to becoming more knowledgeable, effective leaders; to achieving personal satisfaction from continuing their mental growth and development.

"While the Division's organizational structure within the University is undergoing intensive study during 1968, it is endeavoring to uphold learning standards of high quality as it supplements its best conventional practices with new approaches and procedures in its efforts to fruitfully accommodate the changing needs of its constantly growing enrollment of learning citizens."



As the Division of University Extension and its faculty and staff look forward to possible operational changes within the foreseeable future, it may be appropriate to borrow some of the expressions regarding change and organizational growth which John W. Gardner has made in his excellent small book, "Self-Renewal." He has emphasized, throughout the book, that for the word "society," the reader usually may substitute "individual" or "organization" as these are appropriate. In various places in "Self-Renewal," Dr. Gardner wrote:

A society that has mastered the art of continuous renewal will....reject the notion that nothing is morally worth while unless it has been around for a long time....

In the case of an organization, much depends upon the nature of the assets and commitments. Every manager of a large-scale enterprise knows the difference between the kinds of organizational commitment that limit freedom of action and the kinds that permit flexibility and easy changes of direction. But few understand how essential that flexibility is for continuous renewal. Assets committed to the goal of continuous renewal will never be a burden....

The ever-renewing organization (or society) is not one which is convinced that it enjoys eternal youth. It knows that it is forever growing old and must do something about it. It knows that it is always producing deadwood and must, for that reason, attend to its seedbeds. The seedlings are new ideas, new ways of doing things, new approaches....

Perhaps what every corporation (and every other organization) needs is a department of continuous renewal that would view the whole organization as a system in need of continuing innovation.



APPENDIXES



A. Background Papers on the ESMWT by Clare D. McMurry (History and 1941-1942 Annual Report)

The Division of University Extension participated in the conduct of the Engineering, Science, and Management War Training Program during the fiscal years of 1941-1945.

This program was financed by an Act of Congress, which appropriated funds to the U.S. Office of Education to be used for the purpose of increasing the college-level technical training of the supply of employees available for the defense effort.

In its beginning, this plan of training envisaged only technical and engineering subjects, when it was known as the Engineering Defense Training Program. But, with the entrance of the U.S.A. into World War II, this idea "snowballed" into large proportions, as can be seen in the following table. Courses considered to be helpful, either directly or indirectly, to industrial efficiency were included, the program title being broadened to read "The Engineering, Science, and Management War Training Program".

DOE ESLIMI SOLILIAVI	DUE	ESMWT	SUMMARY
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Year	Students	<u>Classes</u>	Courses	Cities
1941-1942	6,309	236	33	29
1942-1943	16,622	592	57	26
1943-1944	9,473	394	84	20
1944-1945	6,502	302	90	24

The four-year total of students enrolled was 38,906; of classes, 1524.

Submitted herewith is a copy of the Division's first annual report made by the late Dean Robert B. Browne and H. C. Rountree, Supervisor, Engineering Extension, to the then President of the University, A. C. Willard. This is a very detailed report along with Dean Browne's letter of transmissal. It even enumerates the names of all the employees, both full-time and part-time, and indicates in what capacity each served.

Only a very few of these are now members of the DUE Staff, namely, Mrs. Helen Farlow (who returned after a 15-year absence), Robert K. Newton, and Clare D. McMurry. John F. Humes came during the second year of the program and has continued to be with the Division.

The 1941-1942 Annual Report ends with a table chart showing what courses were taught in each center, and the number of students in each class. Similar tables for the three ensuing years have been added.



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

ENGINEERING, SCIENCE, AND MANAGEMENT DEFENSE TRAINING

ANNUAL REPORT 1941-1942

DR. ROBERT B. BROWNE, DIRECTOR

Submitted by

H. C. ROUNTREE, SUPERVISOR ENGINEERING EXTENSION



LETTER OF TRANSMISSAL

Dr. A. C. Willard
President of the University

Dear Mr. President:

I should like to present this brief summary of the Engineering, Science, and Management Defense Training Program, covering the period from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942.

The Engineering, Science, and Management Defense Training Program was the successor to the Engineering Defense Training Program of the year 1940-41. Beginning July 1, 1942, the title of the program is again changed to Engineering, Science, and Management War Training.

The creation of the Engineering Defense Training Program was accomplished by an act of the Congress of the United States which appropriated funds to the U.S. Office of Education, to be used to pay the cost of administration and supervision, instruction, supplies, equipment, travel, etc., incurred by participating institutions of higher learning. The purpose of the program was to attempt to insure a supply of men with technical training at the college level to the industries of America that were engaged in the defense and war effort.

The program operates as follows: The institutions of higher learning, which are cooperating with the U.S. Office of Education, are asked to make surveys of industrial areas to discover the training needs of the industries engaged in the battle of production. Upon the basis of these surveys, the institutions submit preliminary proposals to the U. S. Office of Education, giving detailed information as to proposed course offerings (including outlines of the courses), estimates of all the costs, the proposed provision for instruction, the supplies and equipment needed, probable enrollments, and the industrial need to be served. The approval of this preliminary proposal is the signal to the institution to go ahead with the organization and operation of the courses and classes. Two weeks after the classes are in operation, the institution submits a final proposal which represents an amendment of the preliminary proposal in the light of the actual organization and the early operation of the classes. Upon the approval of this final proposal, the Treasury of the United States is instructed to forward the funds to the institution to be held in trust and to be used to pay the expenses within the authorization represented by the final proposal.

The enlargement of the scope of the program, which was effective July 1, 1941, made it appropriate that the direction of the work at the University of Illinois come under the general administrative oversight of the Division of University Extension, and such an assignment of responsibility was made at that time. This report represents a summary of the first year of operation under such oversight.



During this period of one year, Engineering, Science, and Management Defense Training classes were held in 29 Illinois industrial cities; 33 different courses were offered, they are as follows: Elements of Electrical Engineering; Electrical Circuits; Power Circuits and Machines; Fundamentals of Radio; Ultra High Frequency Techniques; Principles and Techniques of Radio Communications for Signal Corps; Chemistry of Powder and Explosives; Ordnance Material Inspection and Handling; Sanitary Engineering for Emergencies; Pre-Foremanship Training for Production Supervision; Supervisory Training; Elementary Engineering Drafting; Advanced Engineering Drafting No. 4; Shop Mathematics (In Service); Production Engineering; Elementary Tool Design; Elementary Machine Design; Motion and Time Study; Safety Engineering; Personnel and Industrial Relations; Heat Treatment of Steel; Foundry Sand Control; Engineering Chemistry; Mathematics, Mechanics, and Strength of Materials; Engineering Physics; Industrial Accounting; Industrial Cost Accounting; Stress Analysis; Petroleum Refinery Engineering; Theory and Practice of Reinforced Concrete Design; Aerial Bombardment Protection; and Foundations of Engineering. In the 236 different classes there was a total enrollment of 6309 different individuals. The total amount of funds allocated to the University by the U. S. Office of Education, amounted to approximately \$300,000.00. These funds are held in a separate set of accounts by the Business Office and a most careful and detailed set of records is kept.

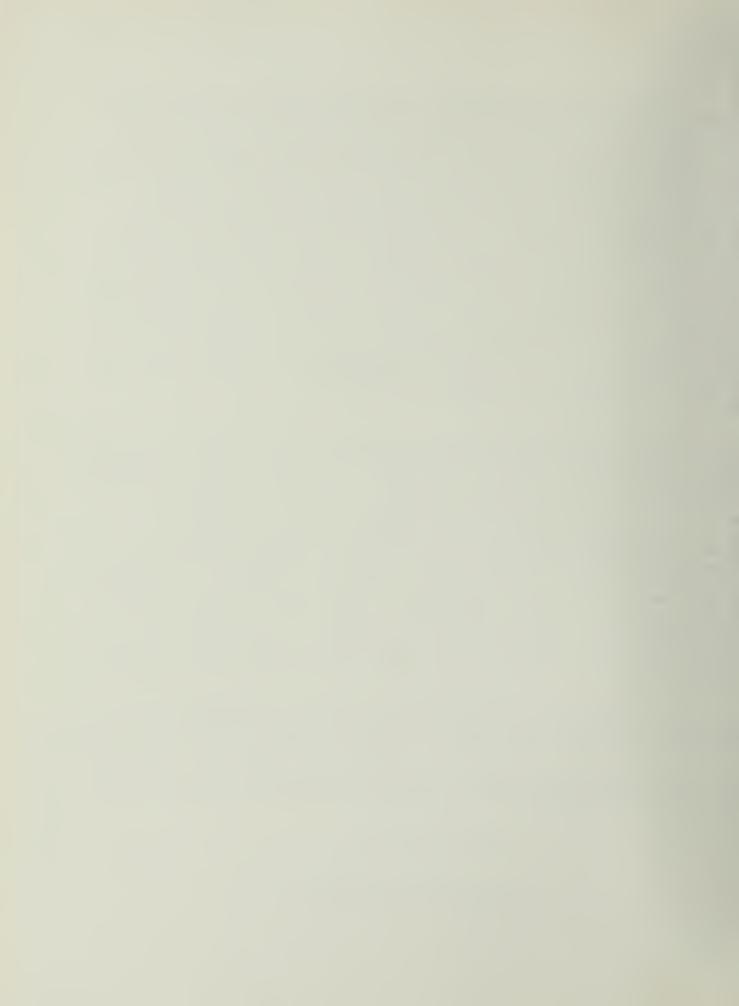
The College of Engineering, M. L. Enger, Dean (who is also Institutional Representative); Department of Business Organization and Operation, H. T. Scovill, Head of the Department; Department of Chemistry, Roger Adams, Head of the Department; Business Office, Lloyd Morey, Comptroller (who is also the Duly Authorized Officer to receive and disburse the funds); University Press, H. E. Cunningham, Director; and Office of Public Information, Josef Wright; have been most cooperative. Mr. H. C. Rountree, Supervisor of the Engineering Section of the Division of University Extension, has carried a very heavy load efficiently and cheerfully, exhibiting aptitude for his unusual kind of work of a high order. Members of the University faculty have been called upon for services far beyond any contemplated in the terms of their University appointment and for which no amount of overtime pay would represent a complete compensation. A great number of men out over the State connected with manufacturing plants and commercial organizations have served in the program with great fidelity. The office staff of the Division itself has been required to work under a great pressure and has shown a fine willingness, putting in a great deal of overtime when the work just simply had to be done.

To the President of the University, the Division is indebted for sympathetic insight into the importance and significance of the program and for his unfailing courtesy and prompt attention to the many requests we have forwarded to him.

The Director of the Division of University Extension submits this report with some feeling of pride in what he regards as contribution on the part of the University to the war effort.

Respectfully yours,

R. B. Browne, Director Division of University Extension



I. Employees of the University of Illinois devoting full and part time to the Engineering, Science, and Management Defense Training program

Robert B. Browne, Director Division of University Duly Authorized Officer E.S.M.D.T.

H. C. Rountree, Supervisor Engineering Extension

H. D. Arnett Assistant in Physics

W. F. Atchison
Assistant in Mathematics

H. E. Babbitt
Prof. of Sanitary Engineering

J. C. Bailar Assoc. Prof. of Chemistry

A. D. Bailey
Instr. in Electrical Engineering

Barbara Bell Stenographer

L. R. Bloom
Res. Asst. in Electrical Engineering

O. K. Bower Instr. in Math.

H. E. Breen Asst. In Accountancy

H. A. Brown
Prof. of Electrical Engineering

D. H. Caldwell
Instr. in Civil Engineering

Vivian Carpenter Stenographer M. L. Enger, Dean College of Engineering Institutional Representative E.S.M.D.T.

H. H. Jordan, Assoc. Dean College of Engineering

C. H. Casberg
Prof. of Mechanical Engineering

J. Cecil
Part time in Accounting

J. Davis
Part time in Accounting

Dorothy Dean Stenographer

C. C. DeLong
Asst. in Accountancy

J. O. Draffin Prof. of T.A.M.

A. J. Ebel Tech. Radio Engineer

H. P. Evans Assoc. in Civil Engineering

Helen Farlow
Part-time Publicity

M. A. Faucett · Asst. Prof. of Elec. Engineering

G. H. Fett Assoc. in Elec. Engineering

A. C. Forsyth
Asst. Prof. of Met. Engineering



Marjorie Giesler Stenographer

J. B. Greene Instr. in Physics

S. G. Hall Asst. Prof. of G.E.D.

C. W. Ham
Prof. of Machine Design

M. S. Helm Instr. in Electrical Engineering

F. F. Helton Asst. in Mathematics

R. P. Hoelscher Prof. of G.E.D.

Betty Hoggard Stenographer

H. W. Horn Instr. in Electrical Engineering

A. Jorgensen Asst. Prof. of G.E.D.

C. A. Keener Assoc. Prof. of Elec. Engineering

L. M. Kessler Instr. in Accountancy

G. A. Kidder Asst. in Chemistry

R. W. Lee Asst. in Physics

J. J. Lichty

Spec. Rep. in Extension

B. J. Lockhart Asst. in Mathematics J. C. Mace Instr. in Elec. Engineering

M. J. Mandeville Assoc. in B.O.O.

R. J. Martin Res. Asst. in Mech. Engineering

W. E. Miller
Instr. in Electrical Engineering

C. D. McMurry
Spec. Rep. in Extension

G. E. Moore
Asst. Prof. of Mathematics

D. Morkovin
Res. Asst. in T.A.M.

C. A. Moyer Asst. Prof. of Accountancy

R. K. Newton Spec. Rep. in Extension

R. F. Paton Assoc. Prof. of Physics

J. E. Pearson Instr. in G.E.D.

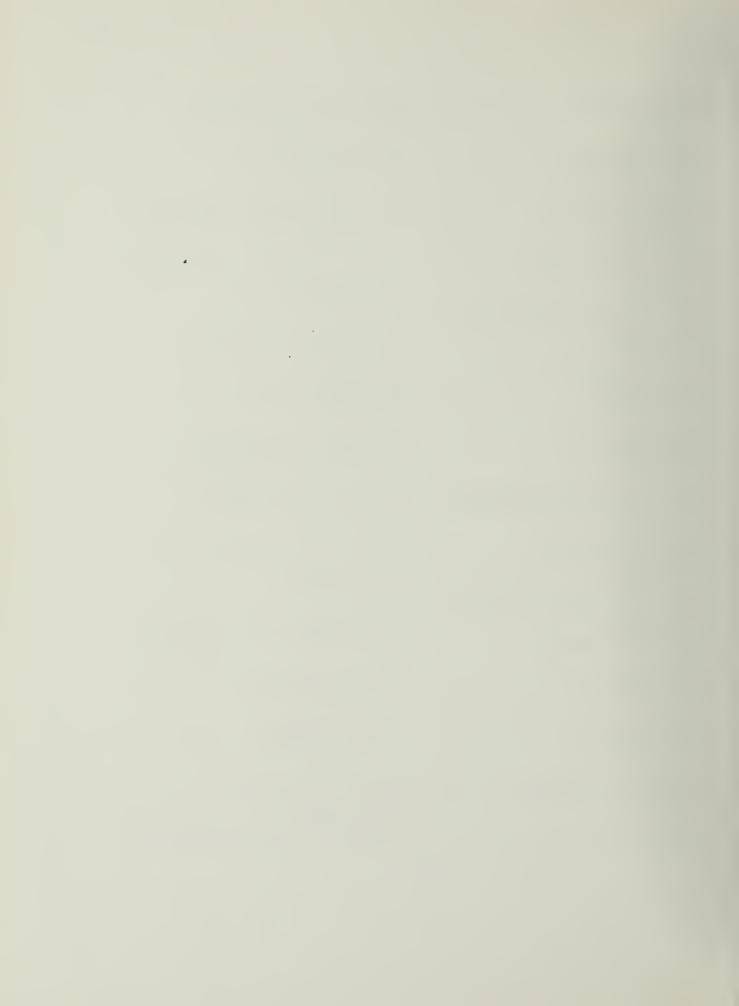
G. R. Peirce Instr. in Electrical Engineering

L. V. Peterson Sup. of Visual Aids

L. W. Phillips
Instr. in Physics

F. M. Porter Assoc. Prof. of G.E.D.

G. H. Powers Mechanician, Electrical Engineering



H. J. Reich	C. H. Springer
Prof. of Electrical Engineering	Assoc. Prof. of G.E.D.
P. E. Rouse	Marion Stewart
Instr. in Chemistry	Stenographer
D. G. Ryan	K. J. Trigger
Assoc. Prof. of Mech. Engineering	Asst. Prof. of Mech. Engineering
H. J. Schrader	J. Vawter
Res. Assoc. Prof. of App. Mech.	Prof. of Civil Engineering
C. E. Schubert	R. N. Waggener
Asst. Prof. of Mech. Engineering	Glassblower, Elec. Eng. Department
P. F Schwarzlose	N. D. Wakefield
Instructor in Elec. Engineering	Instr. in Accountancy
H. T. Scovill	H. L. Walker
Head of Dept. of B.O.O.	Acting Head, Dept. Min. & Met. Eng.
T. C. Shedd	L. D. Walker
Prof. of Structural Engineering	Asst. Prof. of G.E.D.
E. G. Smith	Miscellaneous Accounting Personnel,
Clerk	Part-time Clerical - (3)
Part-time employees of the E.S.M.D.T. serving as Administrative Heads of res	
Alton	J. C. Shelburne, Dean & Registrar Shurtleff College, Alton, Illinois
Aurora	A. H. Melchert, Asst. Secretary, Fox River Valley Manufacturers' Assn. Aurora, Illinois
Beardstown	W. L. Gard, Supt. of Schools Beardstown, Illinois
Bloomington	Robert Willman, General Insurance Agent Bloomington, Illinois

II.



Carbondale	Alice DiGiovanna, Secretary to Pres. of Southern Illinois Normal University Carbondale, Illinois
Champaign-Urbana	C. H. Springer, Assoc. Prof. of G.E.D. University of Illinois Urbana, Illinois
Chicago Heights	A. S. Odegard, Business Manager Bloom Township High School Chicago Heights, Illinois
Danville	R. J. Notar Second National Bank Danville, Illinois
Decatur	J. C. Dockeray, Assoc. Prof. of Economics and Bus. Adm. James Millikin University Decatur, Illinois
Dixon	A. H. Ferger, Permit Engineer Division of Highways Dixon, Illinois
Effingham	E. R. Britton Supt. of Schools Effingham, Illinois
Elgin	O. G. Thompson - Asst. Supt. of Elgin Public Schools Elgin, Illinois
Granite City	R. D. Johnson Asst. Supt. School Dist. 149 Granite City, Illinois
Highland	Palmer L. Ewing, Supt. of Schools, Highland, Illinois
Joliet	John Hardebeck, Secretary Y.M.C.A., Industrial Club Joliet, Illinois
Kankakee	Irving Munson Supt. of Schools Kankakee, Illinois



LaSalle	R. W. Esworthy, LaSalle-Peru High School & Junior College - Teacher of Accounting and Economics LaSalle, Illinois
Peoria	A. E. Gault, Prof. of Math. Bradley Poly. Inst. Peoria, Illinois
Quincy	Neal F. Myers Quincy Public School District Quincy, Illinois
Rockford	E. H. Hintz, Teacher of Industrial Arts, Rockford School District Rockford, Illinois
Springfield	W. W. Sherwood - Research Engineer, Sangamo Electric Company

Springfield, Illinois

III. Teaching Departments of University of Illinois cooperating with the Division of University Extension.

Business Organization and Operation

Civil Engineering

Electrical Engineering

General Engineering Drawing

Mathematics

Mechanical Engineering

Mining and Metallurgical Engineering

Physics

Theoretical and Applied Mechanics

IV. Colleges and Universities cooperating with the University of Illinois in conducting this program.

Bradley Polytechnic Institute - Peoria, Illinois

Illinois State Normal University - Normal, Illinois

James Millikin University - Decatur, Illinois

Shurtleff College - Alton, Illinois

Southern Illinois Normal University - Carbondale, Illinois



۷.	Public school	districts	cooperating	with	the	University	of	Illinois	in	conducting
	this program.									

Aurora Highland Hillsboro Beardstown Chicago Heights Joliet Danville Kankakee LaSalle Decatur DaKa1b Mattoon Dixon Moline East St. Louis Mt. Vernon Effingham Peoria Elgin Quincy Evanston Rockford Granite City Springfield

VI. Summary of the number of employees.

- A. Employees of the University of Illinois devoting full or part time to E.S.M.D.T. (I) 80
- B. Part-time employees of the University of Illinois (not members of the regular staff).

2.	Administrative Stenographers Janitor Instructors	(II) (IIa) (IIb) (IIc +		: .				•	18 2	_	256	
					то	TA	L	(A	+ 1	B)	336	



VII. Summary of Sections, Communities, and Students by Courses.

Total	numb	er	of	stu	dents		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	6309
Tota1	numb	er	of	sec	tions		•			•	•	•	•		•	•	•	236
Numbeı	of	dif	fer	ent	cour	se.	•	•		•			•			•		33
Numbos	o o f	т11	120	40 /	200011	ni +	100			***	A							20



B. Pre-Division and Early Divisional Development of Visual Aids

The Visual Aids Service is older than the Division of Extension. It was established in 1932 as a cooperative loan library.

The cooperative plan was established by a number of secondary school principals in the state. Each member school agreed to deposit one reel (15 minutes) of film in return for which for a period of three years each depositor could have access to any and all of the films in the library merely by paying the postage.

The first library was set up in a cloakroom on the first floor of the University High School. The first administrator was Russell Gregg (presently Professor of Education at Syracuse University). Leland Bradford succeeded Gregg.

In the fall of 1934 the Service became a part of the newly-created Division of Extension. Shortly after the Division was created L. V. Peterson was named as chief clerk of the Division and supervisor of the Visual Aids Service in the late spring of 1934. The Service started to operate as a part of the Division in the fall of 1934.

Two rooms in an old residence at 1206 West Springfield were assigned to house the collection. Peterson personally moved the collection with a wheelbarrow in the summer of 1934. One of the first students employed by the Service was Don Smith. Two others of the early employees were Elmer Teeter and Mary Thompson.

Glass slides were added to the collection, obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and from the Keystone View Company, the latter paid for directly out of receipts.

In 1937 the cooperative feature was discontinued, and the film service was either on a single title rental plan or on a club service plan. Under the latter a school could pay \$30.00 for the privilege of renting 60 silent films, or \$40.00 for 60 sound films. In addition, the holder of a club membership could have the glass slides $(3\ 1/4\ x\ 4)$ merely by paying the postage. Others could rent them at a very nominal fee.

In the summer of 1941 the Division of Extension moved its main headquarters from the old Board of Trustees room on the third floor of the Administration Building to its present location in Illini Hall. The Visual-Aids Service was moved from the residence on Springfield Avenue to the old ballroom (more recently 210 of the Arcade Building), as the old residence had been condemned because of termite damage.

In April 1942 Peterson went on leave to serve as an officer with the Air Force, and Garvey took over as acting director, serving until January 1, 1946.

During this time a change was made from the club service plan to straight rentals. Also during this time an educational conference program was instituted out in the state on classroom utilization of audio-visual aids. This was abandoned in 1947.



In 1945 the Art Service was created within the Audio-Visual Aids Service. Laura Zirner was the first artist in charge.

Don Smith came back to the campus after service as the audio-visual head at the University of New Hampshire and a tour in the Navy to become Peterson's assistant in 1948. He succeeded Peterson in 1952 and was succeeded by Tom Boardman in 1957.



C. Notes on Some Discontinued Programs

1. The Forum Project

In the late summer of 1939, Commissioner John W. Studebaker, of the United States Office of Education, approached President Willard, of the University of Illinois, with a request that the University cooperate with the Office of Education in the promotion of public forums throughout the State of Illinois in conjunction with a like venture being carried out in a number of other states under the auspices of the U. S. Office.

The University was asked to employ a State Forum Counselor and provide him with office space, equipment, supplies, and pay the travel expenses incidental to the operations of his office. The salary of the Forum Counselor was to be paid from funds allocated to the Office of Education by the Federal Works Agency. Neil F. Garvey, of Lexington, Illinois, terminating ten years as Superintendent of Schools there, was appointed to serve as the Forum Counselor for Illinois.

Clerical help was to be requisitioned from the W. P. A. Rolls.

The project supervisor in the United States Office throughout the two years in which the University of Illinois was cooperating with the program was Mr. Chester S. Williams, Assistant Administrator of the Federal Forum Project.

The program, as outlined by Mr. Williams at the time of his visit to the campus in October of 1939, envisaged the organization of clusters of forums around established centers throughout the State, with forum leaders (research persons) being recruited and brought into the State to serve on a rotating basis at the various communities within each cluster. It was the judgment of both Dean Browne and the State Director for Illinois that this pattern would not operate effectively in this state. Instead, it was their judgment that it would be more appropriate to approach each community as a separate entity and to work with leaders therein for the organization of forums in the analysis of problems for consideration and the recruitment of speakers for discussion leaders to participate in local forums. Administrative control of each forum was to remain in local hands. Subsequent developments in the southern part of the State were to prove the soundness of this reaction. It also is significant that in the Spring of 1940, the only states in which the forum project was continued in operation were those which had operated in this pattern rather than the cluster pattern.

The pattern of operation was for the Forum Counselor to call upon school superintendents and other interested parties in communities over the State to discuss the possibilities of development of locally administered public forums. In each instance where sufficient interest was thus aroused, the counselor returned for consultations with local councils or committees relative to the organization, staffing, and operation of forums.

During such consultations, thorough explorations were made as to the types and many patterns which a public forum might take--the lecture type; the symposium; the panel discussion; the roundtable; the dialogue; and the various variations and combinations of these types.



In the staffing of forums, data was made available to the local group as to the resources of the University and as to available lecturers and other forum personnel at other institutions and in public life throughout the State. While advice was also provided as to patterns of financing, no financial aid was provided—this was left to the resources of each individual community.

In the second year of the project, a special liaison was made with the adult education program of the Chicago Board of Education working with Mr. Vernon L. Boyer, of the administrative staff of the Chicago schools. Some special clerical help, from W. P. A. Rolls, was provided to certain of the Chicago schools interested in carrying out forum operations.

In January of 1940, a Forum Counselors' Conference was held in Chicago for the counselors from Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois, with Commissioner J. W. Studebaker, Assistant Administrator Chester S. Williams, and former Assistant Administrator Paul Sheats, of the Federal Forum Project, all in attendance.

During the first year of operation of the Federal Forum Project, attention was directed to the First Voter project developed and institutionalized in the State of Wisconsin, as the outgrowth of an off-campus teaching assignment of Professor R. J. Colbert.

Unfortunately, the Federal Forum Project was terminated nationally as of June 30, 1941. With no funds being appropriated either by the Federal Government or by the University to carry on the project, the whole project terminated as of June 30, 1941.

Another factor was that by this time, the international situation had become such that attention was centered upon defense efforts and all available moneys were being diverted in that direction.

Furthermore, extraneous factors were operating both in Illinois and elsewhere throughout the nation to emasculate this program.



2. The Illinois Program of Citizenship Training for First Voters

During the first year of operation of the Federal Forum Project, attention was directed to the First Voter project developed and institutionalized in the State of Wisconsin, as the outgrowth of an off-campus teaching assignment of Professor R. J. Colbert.

The first such program was held at Manitowoc, Wisconsin, with Superintendent of Schools Hugh Bomar (more recently, principal of the township high school at Joliet, Illinois); the program soon attracted national recognition. The operation of this program is described in the University of Wisconsin Bulletin.

In February of 1940, the counselor made a trip to Madison for a first-hand observation of the program. Later in the Spring, Professor Paul Sheats (later Dean of Statewide Extension for the University of California), who had previously been associated with the United States Office of Education and was then connected with the University of Wisconsin, was invited to come to Champaign for an appearance on an adult education conference to explain the program as it was operated there.

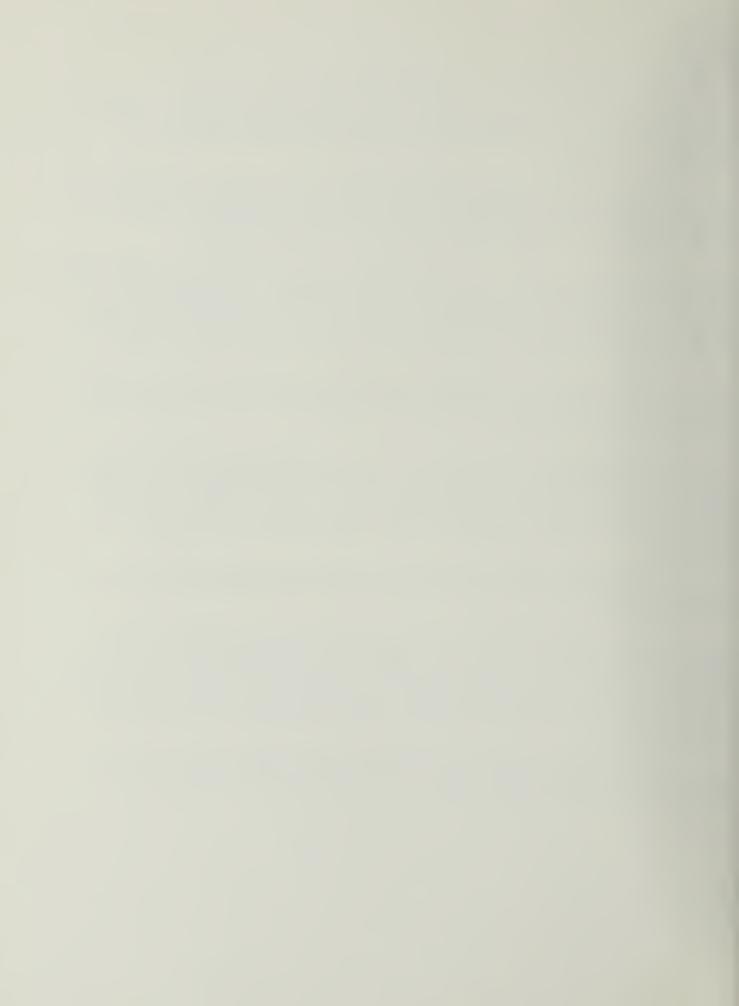
In May, 1940, the first steps were taken to establish a statewide committee to design such a program for Illinois. After two general, informal conferences, a State Committee on Citizenship Training was appointed and met in Peoria, Illinois, on Friday, October 4, 1940.

The group voted to launch a program to be known as the Illinois Program of Citizenship Training for First Voters. It was further agreed that each county would be considered autonomous in the program with the County Superintendent of Schools being the person responsible for initiating action. Further suggestions were developed as to the organization pattern and a calendar for operation was agreed upon.

Subsequently, various materials were prepared in mimeographed form explaining the nature of the program and outlining suggestions for various phases of the operation.

Instructional materials for use in the program were prepared by Neil F. Garvey, of the University of Illinois; Richard G. Browne, Assistant Professor of Social Science at Illinois State Normal University; and William G. Wood, Assistant Professor of Social Science, Eastern Illinois State Teachers College (now Eastern Illinois University), which was entitled, "Your Business as a Voter--a Handbook of Essential Facts about Voting in Illinois," and was published as a University of Illinois Bulletin.

With the time consumed in preparation of materials, no real effort was made to launch actual First Voter Forums during the year 1941, looking ahead, instead, to the year 1941-42.



Some independent projects, patterned in part after the Wisconsin plan, had been launched at various places in the State and some correspondence was carried on with the sponsors of these, and in a few instances, some consultation was provided. Unfortunately, however, most of these programs overlooked the key element of the Wisconsin program--which was the well-conceived series of educational forums, and centered their attention solely upon the public ceremony on the third Sunday of May, honoring new citizens and first voters.

Some of these projects were even operated by churches, not even on an inter-denominational basis or even on a community-wide basis. In some instances, the ornate certificates distributed purported to confer "full rights and privileges of citizenship" upon the people so honored despite the fact that a vast majority of the first voters participating had been citizens of the United States since birth and ignoring the fact that citizenship can be conferred upon aliens only by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, the Federal Courts, or certain specified State Courts of record.

In other instances, politicians were in the process of taking over (Congress had passed an Act designating the third Sunday of May as Citizenship Recognition Day) for "I Am An American Day" ceremonies, often of highly partisan character and with no attention to a preceding instructional program, and indeed, often with very little reference to first voters.

One of the more worthwhile independent programs was sponsored by a community-wide committee (without political domination) which centered upon the "I Am An American Day" ceremonies, to the exclusion of a preceding instructional program. They produced two programs: a drama-pageant, "Whose Country" produced by a Citizens Committee in Peoria, and a comparable program including a drama-pageant, "The Unknown Citizen", in 1941.

Members of the State Committee for the Illinois Program of Citizenship Training for First Voters were:

Dr. Claude E. Vick, State Department of Public Instruction; Dr. W. P. Morgan, president, Western Illinois State Teachers College (now Western Illinois University), Macomb; Dr. DeForest O'Dell, Western Illinois State Teachers College (see above); Dr. Kal L. Adams, president, Northern Illinois State Teachers College (now Northern Illinois University), DeKalb; Dr. J. W. Carrington, Illinois State Normal University), Normal; Dr. T. W. Abbott, Director of Extension, Southern Illinois Normal University (now Southern Illinois University), Carbondale; Dr. Orville Alexander, Southern Illinois University (see above); Dr. Charles H. Coleman, Eastern Illinois State Teachers College (now Eastern Illinois University), Charleston; Dr. Robert B. Browne, Director of University Extension, University of Illinois; Mr. Charles McIntosh, superintendent of schools, Monticello; Miss Frances K. Wetmore, Chicago Public Schools, Chicago; and Mr. Neil F. Garvey, State Forum Counselor, Extension Division, University of Illinois.



3. Science Aids Service

In 1939, there was created in the Division of University Extension a new unit designated as the Science Aids Service, in a sense parallel with the Visual Aids Service (established in 1932 and made a part of the Division of University Extension in 1935) and the Speech Aids Service (established in 1935).

The operational pattern was conceived to follow somewhat closely that of the Visual Aids Service with the distribution of kits of science materials in much the manner in which films were loaned. No charge was to be made to the schools for this kit service other than payment of full postage charges. 1

The creation of this Service, as a unit of the Division of University Extension, represented a logical expansion of the motivating forces behind the Science Club movement developed by the Illinois Junior Academy of Science (a subsidiary of the Illinois State Academy of Science) in the period of more than the prior twenty years. Mr. Astell, who supervised the Science Aids Service during the first two years of its existence had been very active in the Junior Academy movement and its program of science clubs.

The Science Aids Service was concerned with the identification, encouragement and direction of science students at the secondary level through publications, articles and radio broadcasts, a science service kit, and special services.

Mr. Louis A. Astell, 2 who had taken his Master of Science Degree in 1936 at the University of Illinois and was serving as an instructor in the Science Department of University High School, was appointed to serve on a part-time basis as supervisor of the Service. He served in this capacity until the Summer of 1943, at which time he left the service of the University.

Part-time student assistance was made available to Mr. Astell by the Division of University Extension.

The unit was initially housed with the Visual Aids Service in a residence property owned by the University of Illinois at 1206 West Springfield, Urbana, Illinois. When the general offices of the Division of University Extension were moved from 354 Administration Building West to the present location in Illini Hall in the Summer of 1941, and the Visual Aids Service moved from Springfield Avenue to 210 Union Arcade Building, the Science Aids Service was moved to that location also.

¹It should be borne in mind that the Visual Aids Service was established at the University (outside of the Extension Division) as a pool of films deposited by high schools under an arrangement whereby the depositing schools could draw free use of films in proportion to the number of films which it had deposited.

Now (1963) a licensed Doctor of Osteopathy in private practice at 905 South Lynn Street, Champaign, Illinois.



Mr. Astell's decision to leave was in part due to his appraisal of the general outlook for the future of the Service as it appeared at the end of the academic year of 1942-43, for he sensed that the atmosphere under which the Junior Academy of Illinois and the Division of University Extension had operated with a distinct advantage to the Academies--both Senior and Junior--appeared to be changing with a less favorable outlook.

A grant of approximately \$54,000.00 which Westinghouse Corporation had been making annually to the Conference of the State Academies of Science had been withdrawn, seriously crippling the Junior Academy program with which the Division of University Extension had been cooperating.

With Mr. Astell's resignation from the University staff, Neil F. Garvey, then acting supervisor of the Visual Aids Service, was assigned the responsibility of the administration with specific instructions to make an appraisal of the prospects for its future development and subsequently to proceed with its liquidation.

During the period of his administration, publication was resumed of the Illinois Junior Science Leaflet in Spring of 1944, with one publication during that academic year. During the second semester of 1943-44, a series of radio broadcasts, "Science on the Air" was arranged and broadcast over WILL at 4:15 each Monday afternoon.

During the Summer and Fall of 1945, it was decided to liquidate the Service. The science aids kits on hand were dis-assembled and the complete mass of materials (comprising some 10,000 items) were made available for free distribution to those science teachers who might have an opportunity to come to the campus and make their selection of the materials and provide for their transportation.



4. Citizens Consultation Program of United States National Commission for UNESCO

In the spring of 1956 the President's Office queried Dean Robert B. Browne on the willingness of the Division of University Extension to accept the responsibility for cooperating with the United States National Commission for UNESCO in sponsoring citizenship consultations in their area. Dean Browne in turn asked Neil F. Garvey, Associate Professor of Political Science and a member of the Division Staff, to assume responsibility for this project.

Under date of April 4, Provost Henning Larsen, acting for President Henry, notified the Chairman of the National Commission of the University's willingness to cooperate and of the arrangements made for project direction.

As of 1956 the United States National Commission had designated topics on which it desired to have consultations held:

- The American Citizen's Stake in the Progress of the Less Developed Areas of the World
- 2. Paths of Action Toward Asian-American Understanding and Cooperation
- 3. Our Moral and Spiritual Resources for National Cooperation
- 4. The National Interest and Foreign Languages
- 5. Americans As Travelers and Hosts

For each of these topics the Commission had developed a discussion outline and work paper together with certain other background materials.

In the fall of 1956 a representative community-committee of eight individuals was appointed to conduct the first consultation in the Champaign-Urbana area on the topic "The American Citizen's Stake in the Lesser Developed Areas in the World."

For the second program, in 1957-1958, the planning committee was slightly reorganized. The topic for the year was "Paths of Action Toward Asian-American Understanding and Co-operation." To provide a better basis for discussion than had been provided for the program of 1956-1957, a kit of special materials was assembled and provided to each participant. As an effort to obtain the maximum of discussion, each meeting was conducted with a general plenary session followed by a session with the group divided into various subgroups with trained discussion leaders in charge of each. As a culmination to the series, a final session was devoted to the Fine Arts of Asia with a program presented by foreign students at the University of Illinois.



For 1958-1959 the committee was again reconstituted. In an endeavor to get a more representative group of participants, a long list of individuals, representing ten different categories was nominated, and each member of the committee was invited to undertake to select and rank twenty names, with the composite rankings to be used for selection of a group of twenty-five.

The topic selected for the year's discussion was "Our Moral and Spiritual Resources for International Cooperation." After the invitation list was out and suggested materials were received from Headquarters in Washington, the committee came to the conclusion that the materials were pathetically thin, whereupon the decision was made by the committee to abandon this topic and--there being no topic among the remaining three on the Commission's list deemed of sufficient interest for this community--the topic "The United States and Africa" was chosen. There were two reasons for this choice. First of all, it was an emerging problem of major international importance. Moreover, we had been informed that this was a topic selected by the United States National Commission for UNESCO as one for future development. Our project, therefore, could in a sense, be a pilot run for the Commission. Another reason for choosing this topic was that the topic had been used by the American Assembly and its report was available in book form. Copies of this report were purchased and made available to each of the individuals who had accepted the invitation to participate in the project.

In addition to the four working sessions, two additional meetings of somewhat different character were held. The first of these was a public open meeting with brief reports on the results of the working sessions and a major address by Professor J. Gus Liebenow of the Department of Government at Indiana University. The second was an informal conversation and social gathering with twelve students from Africa then in residence attendance at the University of Illinois.

In the fall of 1959 a planning committee consisting of Neil F. Garvey (Chairman), King W. Broadrick, Robert L. Carmin, Hugh M. Davison, Helen S. Farlow, and Robert E. Scott; feeling as did the committee of the previous year, that none of the remaining topics for which the United States Commission had prepared materials would be of material interest through the Champaign-Urbana community, decided to strike out on its own with another topic "The Struggle for Latin America."

In a departure from the pattern of the previous four years, this consultation was planned as a three-day conference for a list of invited representative citizens and leaders from throughout the entire state. The conference was scheduled for Allerton House on May 5-7, 1960. Nine academic departments were drawn into the planning and staffing of this conference.

Published proceedings of this conference has enjoyed a nation-wide sale distribution.

With the holding of this conference and with the United States National Commission's having prepared material on no other topics, the local planning committee decided to suspend the holding of further consultations until such time as others were specifically requested by the Commission.

Subsequently the entire consultation program of the Commission was abandoned nationally.



D. Roster of the Division of University Extension Academic/Administrative Faculty, 1967-68

Stanley C. Robinson
Dean
Professor, Business Administration

William J. Adelman, Assistant Professor University Extension and Labor and Industrial Relations

A. M. Andrews, Instructor Police Training Institute

Thomas H. Boardman, Director Audio-Visual Aids (with rank of Associate Professor)

Walter V. Brown, Extension Specialist Field Representative, West Central Illinois

Gerald C. Carter, Associate Dean Director, Civil Defense Instructors' Training Professor, Psychology

Richard F. Casper, Extension Specialist Field Representative, North Eastern Illinois

Hugh M. Davison, Extension Specialist Short Courses and Conferences

Joseph C. F. Depew, Extension Specialist Resident Director, Allerton House and Hott Memorial Center

Willford J. Eckert, Head Firemanship Training

Herman Erickson, Professor Labor and Industrial Relations University Extension

Mrs. Helen S. Farlow, Editor Information Services

Homer L. Gammill, Professor Industrial Psychology University Extension and Labor and Industrial Relations

Phillips L. Garman, Professor Labor and Industrial Relations University Extension

Everett P. Gibbs, Instructor Police Training Institute



Donald G. Hanna, Extension Specialist Police Training Institute

Allan J. Harrison, Instructor Labor and Industrial Relations University Extension

Warren J. Huffman, Professor Health Education University Extension

John L. Iglar, Instructor Library Science University Extension (Extramural Classes)

Eugene W. Irvin, Extension Specialist Police Training Institute

J. Terry Iversen, Academic Coordinator Extension in International Affairs Instructor, Political Science

Arthur L. Johnson Assistant Professor of Music Extension in Music

Norman W. Johnson, Professor Adult Education Director, Short Courses and Conferences Director, Robert Allerton House

Walter M. Johnson, Head Extension in Visual Arts Professor of Art

Robert L. Johnston, Extension Specialist Extramural Classes and Field Staff (with rank of Associate Professor)

Edward C. Kalb, Extension Specialist Short Courses and Conferences

John R. Kleberg, Instructor Police Training Institute

Albert J. Koltveit, Instructor Veterinary Pathology and Hygiene and University Extension Short Courses and Conferences

Milferd Lieberthal, Associate Professor Labor and Industrial Relations University Extension

John P. Liggett Associate Director and Extension Specialist in Civil Defense

Leon A. Mayer, Extension Specialist Field Representative, North Western Illinois



John B. McLaughlin, Instructor Police Training Institute

Donald L. Miller Assistant Professor of Music Extension in Music

Gerald E. Monigold, Instructor Firemanship Training

J. Russell Morris, Extension Specialist Civil Defense

John O'Connor Academic Coordinator and Assistant Professor of Music Extension in Music

Joseph Patterson, Assistant Professor Health Education

Mrs. Janice C. Peirce, Extension Specialist Visual Aids Service

Daniel J. Perrino, Director Extension in Music Associate Professor of Music

J. Ronald Pickard

Academic Coordinator Continuing Education

Professor Veterinary Extension and Veterinary Pathology and Hygiene
Short Courses and Conferences

Arthur J. Proteau, Extension Specialist Field Representative, North East Illinois

Miss Isabelle S. Purnell, Extension Specialist Special Programs and Research

Charles L. Roblee, Instructor Firemanship Training

Stanley Rosen, Assistant Professor University Extension and Labor and Industrial Relations

Robert L. Schaefer, Extension Specialist Extension in Music

John F. Schaich, Instructor and Assistant to Head Police Training Institute

Mrs. Lois Schultz, Instructor Library Science



Donald W. Scotton, Head Correspondence Courses Professor, Adult Education

Jimmy W. Seyler, Academic Coordinator Extension in Engineering

Timothy W. Sineath, Instructor Library Science Short Courses and Conferences

Herman H. Slayman, Extension Specialist (with rank of Associate Professor) Division University Extension, Short Courses and Conferences

Fred W. Steuernagel, Extension Specialist Field Representative, Southern Illinois

Roger K. Sweet, Instructor Firemanship Training

Charles R. Taylor, Head Police Training Institute Associate Professor of Police Training

Jerry G. Tessin, Teaching Assistant Extension in Music

Robert E. Thomas Associate Professor of Music Extension in Music

Mrs. Pola F. Triandis, Research Assistant Extension in International Affairs

Richard L. Ulrich, Extension Specialist Short Courses and Conferences

Harold W. Wecke, Head Special Programs and Research

Thomas J. Wisniewski Assistant Professor of Music Extension in Music

Earl C. Wolfe, Professor Labor and Industrial Relations University Extension

Scott B. York, Director Extramural Classes (with rank of Professor)

Terry W. Edwards Extension Lecturer



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